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Bellefonte Republican.

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VOL. XXIV BELLEFONTE, PA., THURSDAY MORNING. JUNE 29, 1893. NO 26

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent

Washington, June 26, 1893.

Strange things happen when a democratic administration is in power. One would naturally suppose that the President and his Cabinet would rejoice at the turn of the gold tide from Europe towards the United States and the consequent decided improvement in the financial situation, but on the contrary it seems to have caused them grief. Cleveland has expressed his fears to more than one man that if the situation continues to improve Congress might not repeal the Sherman Silver law as promptly as it would were the country in dire financial distress. It is really a God-send to the country that there is an improvement in the financial outlook, although it is natural causes and not any act or acts of the administration that have brought it about. If the improvement continues until after Congress meets it will have the effect of preventing any hasty and ill-considered financial legislation, which might easily make things a great deal worse than they are or would be with no legislation at all.

As no one has championed the Sherman law it must be assumed that it is not a good law, but few men who are thoroughly acquainted with the situation will pretend to assert that its unconditional repeal that is to say, its repeal without a substitute of some kind dealing with silver, would be any improvement. Conservative men who are not blinded by prejudice either for or against either of the money metals believe that Congress as far as possible should take the question up without partisan political bias, discuss it from every point of view and go deliberately enough to allow the press and people time enough to discuss and digest all the propositions that may be submitted, before final action shall be taken. If this be done some satisfactory law may be the result, although it may not meet the approval of the extremists on either side. The fact should always conservative in all things and especially so in regard to national finances, which must always regulate the prosperity not of the east, nor of the west, nor of the south alone, but of the entire country. If a contrary policy be followed and this question be dealt with from a narrow partisan political point of view disaster will as certainly follow as night follows day.

And closely allied with the finance question—more closely than the average democrat seems capable of comprehending—is that of the tariff. There can be no doubt that the foolish talk of certain prominent democrats about the certainty of radical changes being made in our whole tariff system has had more to do with bringing about the shaky feeling in financial circles than everything else added together. While few, if any, men really believe that the democrats will be foolish enough to make such cuts in the tariff as have been threatened, such cuts as would if actually made make thousands of bankrupts out of men who are now fairly prosperous as manufacturers, large and small, and a million tramps out of working men now profitably employed, still the making of those threats has had the effect of creating a feeling of dread and uncertainty as to just what they will do, and as a natural consequence millions of capital that would otherwise be actively employed is now locked up and business men are daily making assignments because of their inability to borrow money upon securities which under ordinary circumstances would have been gladly accepted as collateral for the money they necessarily have to borrow to successfully carry on their business.

Although it has not been officially announced your correspondent has it from a reliable source that the grand jury has practically agreed to find indictments against Ainsworth, Dant, Sassey and Covert, for manslaughter, in connection with the horrible accident at Ford's old theatre. Their trial will probably take place early in the fall session of the criminal court. Secretary Lamont's action in dissolving the Army Court of Inquiry recently appointed by him has been the subject of much speculation. Of itself this order indicates the belief of the Secretary that the evidence is so plain as to make a Court of Inquiry unnecessary, and were it not for his failure to suspend Ainsworth, Sassey and Covert, who are still performing their official duties, it might be supposed that he intended ordering Ainsworth tried by court martial as soon as the civil authorities pass upon his case. Perhaps that is what he intends doing. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland has said that he would not suspend Colonel Ainsworth until he has been found guilty by a jury in the criminal court. In an ordinary case that might be the correct stand for the President to take, but this isn't an ordinary case.

—The Bellefonte council held a special meeting last Monday night. Two bids were offered for laying water pipe on East High street one from the Schadd, Brothers and the other from the Bellefonte Supply company. Both these bids were for the same amount viz, $620,00. The consideration of the matter was laid on the table until the next regular meeting.

TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Jessie L. Test et ux to Moses Owens. Dated May 17, 1893. For lot No. 28 in Philipsburg borough. Consideration $3500.

James Clark et ux to Casper P. Collier. Dated Eebruary 17, 1893. For lot of ground in Rush township. Consideration one dollar.

Rebecca J. Tipton to Amos M. Dunkle. Dated Dec. 3, 1890. For two lots number 47 and 48 on Tipton's addition to the borough of Howard. Consideration $1.

Mary A. Jones et al to Effie L. Fleck. Dated February 8, 1893. For a certain piece of land in Philipsburg borough. Consideration $1

Joseph D. Denning et ux to Effie L. Fleck. Dated Februvry 8, 1893. For lot and house in Philipsburg. Consideration $1800.

William H. Winklebleck et ux to George A. Miller. Dated May 12, 1893. For one acre of land in Miles Township. Consideration £275.

Norman Calhoun et ux to Samuel Hosbands. Dated June 3, 1893. For two tracts of land in Union township containing 815 acres more or less. Consideration $1850.

Willington Yearick exr to Franklin A. Yearick. Dated April 1, 1893. For 25 acres of land in Gregg township. Consideration $131.25.

Willington Yearick exr to Franklin A. Yearick. Dated April 1, 1893. For 45 acres of ground in Gregg township. Consideration $2269.

Mary Ann Wilson to Sarah Jane Wilson. Dated September 22, 1881. For 33 acres of ground in Union township. Consideration

A. Y. Casanova et al to Joseph Hamer. Dated February 6, 1892. For lot of ground in "Casanova" Rush township. Consideration $30.

Wm. P. Duncan et ux to J. W. Dunwiddie. Dated April 27, 1893. For house and lot on Presqueile street, Philipsburg borough. Consideration $10,500.

O. Perry Jones et ux to J. W. Dunwiddie. Dated April 27, 1893. For a lot of land in borough of Philipsburg. Consideration $5.

Geo. H. Morgan et al exrs to Jessie L. Test. Dated October 25, 1892. For lot number 28 in Phillipsburg. Consideration $300.69.

OPPOSED TO FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

J. M. Simpson chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, of Kansas, has announced his opposition to the equal suffrage amendment to the state constitution in the following words:

"I am opposed to any extension of the franchise that endangers the home, as I believe this would do. I will oppose it because I can see only harm resulting from it. The women now working for their 'rights' have lost sight of the rights that they have, and are neglecting their homes for something that, if secured, would only result in adding to a franchise already too extended. We cannot take away, but we need not add to the danger. I have no doubt that the women, or most of them, are intelligent enough to vote. They are also intelligent enough to remain women and bear their share of life's burden as indicated by their natures. I believe the amendment will fail, and I will do my part to see that it does.

Mr. Simpson's expression is believed to be that of most of his committee, and probably outlines the action of the Republican party.

It would seem to us that all sensible persons will consider his reasons very weak. It seems as though the Republicans of Kansas were determined to invite permanent defeat.

A GLORIOUS FOURTH AT CENTRE HALL.

The people of Centre Hall have determined to have a glorious fourth of July this year. The Bellefonte fire companies, members of secret orders, school children and other organizations will participate in a parade. Able speakers will be there to tell the people what a glorious day it is and what a great event it commemorates. There will be special trains run from Bellefonte and Coburn. There is no doubt but that the Borough of Centre Hall will have one of the largest crowds within its limits that it ever had in its history. Every part of this county will be well represented. We hope our friends over there will have a good time, and that every arrangement will be perfect, and that nothing will happen to mar the pleasure of the great occasion.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Wall street still remains unsettled. The action of the Associated Banks, in authorizing the issue of Clearing House certificates, was a new turn in the financial kaleidoscope. It has introduced some new aspects in affairs; but to the strictly Wall Street interests it has not yet brought any distinct stimulus or benefit.

The first effect of this change has been to transfer funds that have been loaned to the Stock Exchange interests to mercantile and industrial borrowers and to needy banks in the interior. Naturally, this changing of loans has produced a sharp stringency in "call" and "time" money; which has precluded any benefit in the form of a rise in securities. But neither has the change produced any incontinent selling nor any general decline in values; which shows that the net effect of the relief devised by the banks has been to materially strengthen the basis of confidence in the stock market.

The main object of the banks was to check the general disruption of credit that was rapidly carrying the whole country towards a serious condition. That, the banks sought to effect through providing an elasticity in loans beyond what is permitted under the restraints of the national banking laws. That step being taken, there was no longer any real danger. Its first effects are an increase of local discounts, and an extension of relief to the banking interests of the interior, whose inability to lend had largely aggravated the stringency at this centre. Those results are now in process of realization. There has also been a distinct relief among local merchants; failures are less frequent; and the outflow of currency to the interior banks is abating. The remedy in the commercial community of course could not be perfect at this early stage; it is however progressing steadily and will soon show a more general and more thorough relief. In the meantime, we do not observe any marked recovery in the spirit or activity of the commercial markets. The condition of these markets is peculiar. There is no great lack of demand from retail consumers: and jobbers could sell any quantity of goods on three months; but they refuse to do so until they find a freer market for the paper that would thus be created. The result is a bareness of stocks among retailers; which means the reservation of a demand that, at a more advanced stage of the recovery of confidence, is likely to break out into a really active state of trade. In some of the markets especially, merchandise is held at a liberal discount for cash, which is even bringing in foreign buyers; and in this way we are re-exporting goods that have been imported for our own consumption, which amounts to a real though circuitous method of relief.

These facts are cited to show that the commercial interests are going through a natural and safe process of readjustment, which in a short time may be expected to restore steadiness to the money market and afford the Stock Exchange houses opportunity for getting their usual measure of accommodation from the banks. Wall street must be expected to wait for its turn until that outcome arrives. It is no light cause for confidence that, during this interval, Wall street shows such good evidence of its ability to hold its own. Fortunately, the great transportation interest shows little symptom of suffering from the causes that have so deranged first the investment markets and now the commercial interests. The earnings of the railroads exhibit liberal gains in spite of the interruptions in large branches of trade; which not only speaks well for the financial condition of the roads, but is also evidence that the condition of business, on the whole, is not so bad as some pessimistic observers would have us believe.

The condition of the money market includes some very complex elements. The derangement of domestic credits is well enough understood; and it will be generally conceded that, in the course of a few weeks, the process of repair started by the banks may be trusted to work out a settled feeling and establish a freer movement in loans. But it is not so easy to estimate what may be the outcome of our relations with the foreign money markets. With the present high rates for money at this centre, it is natural that foreign funds should seek employment here. Such loans are being made, and a certain amount of relief is coming from that source. Even half a million of gold has been shipped hither from England from those operations, and in some quarters it has been hence inferred that additional imports of specie will soon follow.

The latest advices respecting domestic and foreign crops are favorable to the future course of our exchanges. The extensive failure of fodder crops in Great Britain and on the Continent will naturally augment the demand for such surplus as we may have of corn and oats. It seems reasonably certain that there will be a more or less serious shortage of wheat across the Atlantic which, with a prospect of at least an average surplus of that cereal on this side, suggests a probability of better prices for it. The imports of merchandise may be expected to decline materially; and, with the probability of free exports of produce, we have therefore a fair prospect of a healthier foreign trade balance being soon established.

HENRY CLEWS.

FELL FOR JUDGE.

Copy of letter sent out by the Philadelphia delegation to the Republican State convention of August 30th, 1893, to the delegates outside of Philadelphia, in favor of the nomination of Hon. D. Newlin Fell for Judge of the Supreme Court.

DEAR SIR:

The delegates from Philadelphia to the Republican State Convention having indorsed Hon. D. Newlin Fell, of Philadelphia, for Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and having earnestly and unanimously pledged him their votes in the State Convention of August 30th, 1893, desire to state briefly the reasons why he should receive the nomination for that office.

Philadelphia, always an important and potent factor in holding the State firm in the Republican column, has now but one representative upon the Supreme Bench. The fact that the present vacancy has been caused by the resignation of a judge who was elected from this city, together with the fact that Philadelphia furnishes much the larger part of the business engaging the attention of that tribunal, justly entitles her to another representative. Appreciating the force of these considerations, the Democratic party will in all likelihood select the Governor's appointee, Hon. Samuel Gustine Thompson, of Philadelphia, as their standard-bearer; and, unless the Republican convention likewise selects its candidate from Philadelphia, there is grave danger that Judge Thompson will poll a large vote, irrespective of party, in this city. Therefore, of all the candidates named, we believe that none of them will be stronger than Hon. D. Newlin Fell, and that, if elected, none will represent the Bar of Pennsylvania, the Republican party, or the people of this Commonwealth more acceptably or with greater credit and honor than he.

For sixteen years he has been one of the judges of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia, having been twice elected to that bench on the nomination of both political parties. He is thus eminently qualified, by judicial experience, for the higher office to which we seek to elevate him, while his ability, learning, integrity, courage, and thorough fairness and impartiality as a judge are testified to not only by six hundred members of the Philadelphia Bar, who have in writing indorsed his candidacy, but by the innumerable litigants who have had business before him. Judge Fell is, moreover, of such an age and in such excellent health as to give promise that he can, if elected, serve without impairment of his intellectual faculties or physical condition, during the full term of twenty-one years prescribed by the Constitution.

On behalf, therefore, of the sixty-three delegates from this city, as well as in the name of the citizens whom our delegation represents, we confidently ask your vote and your influence in nominating Judge Fell, knowing that in him we shall have a candidate thoroughly equipped, one who will bring great strength to our ticket.

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH L. CAVEN,
Chairman,

FRANK WILLING LEACH,
Secretary.

ANOTHER RAILROAD IN CENTRE COUNTY.

Morris and Stevens, the celebrated manufacturers of lime and the largest operators probably in the state, who have several large kilns near Bellefonte, have lately purchased a tract of land at Jacksonville, this county, upon which there is a large lime stone quarry where they propose to erect kilns and carry on a large business. They also propose to build a railroad from that place to connect with the Bald Eagle valley rail road at Howard. This will be quite a boom for Jacksonville, as this firm will employ a large number of men. This town will then have two railroads as the Central Pennsylvania road also passes through that place. This will be a good thing for Jacksonville and all who own property there. We are glad they are in luck.

—Rev. George Warren and wife, of Milesburg, started for the World's Fair on Tuesday, June 20th. Rev. Warren has not taken a vacation before for fifty years. The Methodist society of which he is pastor has given him a month's vacation. While away he will visit his children who live in Michigan.

THE BORDEN VERDICT.

No verdict rendered in a murder case recently will receive such general public approval as the one given in Fall River in the Borden trial. In acquitting Lizzie Borden of the charge of having killed her father and step-mother the jury reached the only conclusion that honest, sensible men could arrive at from the evidence presented to them. They may not have been influenced in any degree by the condition of public sentiment, for they have had little opportunity to come in contact with it, but it will doubtless be a satisfaction to them when they learn that their own opinion agrees with that of the larger jury that has followed the case with so much interest.

This interest has been unusual even for a sensational murder case. But the features of the case justified it. The murder of an old man and his wife in the most brutal manner in their own home in broad daylight in a busy city, the mystery which surrounded the crime, the apparent impossibility to unravel it and at last the arrest of the youngest daughter as the criminal, are features enough to make up a tragedy such as even this country with its many sensational murder cases can hardly parallel. The public was intensely interested in having the mystery cleared up and the criminal brought to justice, but there was at first surprise and then disapproval at the arrest of the young woman on what appeared to be insufficient evidence. And this feeling quickly ripened into indignation when, after a delay of nine months for the trial, it was found that the prosecution had not only no direct evidence, but not even any chain of circumstantial evidence to present.

The public has followed the case too closely to need any recapitulation of the testimony presented on both sides or to be reminded how utterly the prosecution broke down in the effort to prove the guilt of the accused. Its whole case went to pieces and the impartial public did not need to hear the defence in order to reach [illegible] to human nature that the vast majority of people who never saw Lizzie Borden and who never have heard of her, if she had not been dragged into public notice by a horrible tragedy, was ready to believe her guiltless unless the evidence proved otherwise. It would have been a severe shock to have had it shown beyond doubt that this young woman is hardened enough to slay two persons in the most brutal manner and skillful enough in concealment to remove every evidence of guilt. The last quarter of the nineteenth century has furnished many illustrations of the existence of an unsuspected criminal propensity. The public will be glad that the Borden case does not present another.

The impression has been held that Miss Borden was a coarse, uncultivated young woman whose life was narrow and sunless, and from this belief has come the only explanation of the possibility of guilt. But Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the well known advocate of woman's rights, declares this to be erroneous. Mrs. Livermore has known the Borden family intimately for thirty years both as neighbors and parishioners. They were neighbors of and attendants at the church of which Mrs. Livermore's husband was the pastor in Fall River. So she speaks from knowledge when she says: "Lizzie Borden is a dear, attractive girl cultured and refined, whose mind is well trained and whose instincts are all those of a gentle well bred, cultivated, womanly woman. Her travels in Europe have not been for naught, and in my long talks with her she has shown herself to be possessed of excellent taste in art and admirable judgment in literature. She has talked to me of the places she visited on the continent of the works of art that she saw and admired, of the kinds of people she met, of the social and industrial life in European countries, of the marvelous relics of antiquity that she obtained in far off places, and she has always been graphic and appreciative, and has displayed the most refined sentiment and the most cultured sympathies." Such testimony will have weight with the public.

Mrs. Livermore reveals another trait of Miss Borden not generally known. The former says: "That Miss Borden was of very generous disposition, whose sympathies were stronger than her purse, and whose regard for money was never noticeably strong, I have the most positive knowledge. I was for ten years the president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. and Lizzie Borden was the treasurer of the Fall River branch. I knew her also in her connections with many philanthropies, and know absolutely that she was one of the most unselfishly devoted persons I ever saw. She was positively indefatigable, and Emma very frequently had to caution her against too much zeal. She was interested in scores of things, and I speak with authority when I say that she spent not only time but money freely in her charitable work." This places Miss Borden in a new light before the world, and it will be a genuine relief to the people to know that a woman of such generous impulses has been adjudged by twelve of her own countrymen not guilty of the crime laid at her door.

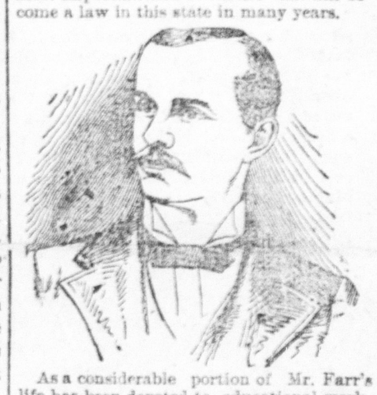
Now, however, that the trial is over and Miss Borden acquitted the question will again occur to the public who is guilty of the Borden murders. That such a crime could have been committed and no clue left behind and the murderer escape punishment seems incredible. And yet that now seems to be the fate which awaits this most horrible and most mysterious of tragedies.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Last week as Mrs. John B. Linn was passing a house on Spring street a gentleman on the porch lighted a cigar and threw the match into the street. He did not know at the time but it touched the lady's hat and when she had passed several rods along the street a friend noticed her hat was on fire. The alarm was given and the fire speedily extinguished.

MR. FARR'S FREE TEXT BOOK BILL

Many Letters of Inquiry as to Its Exact Provisions.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—The fact that Representative John R. Farr, of the Lackawanna district, made himself popular throughout the state during his two terms as a member of the lower house of the state legislature, is evidenced by the large number of letters of inquiry received here, asking for the exact provisions of his free text book bill which passed both houses of legislature during the last session. The measure which provides for free books and other school supplies is classed as one of most important and beneficial that has become a law in this state in many years.



As a considerable portion of Mr. Farr's life has been devoted to educational work, it seems that he has hit upon the right idea for a general benefit to the people of his native state. Mr. Farr is editor and proprietor of the Scranton Courier-Progress, is a staunch republican in politics, and in 1892 was re-elected to a seat in the house by a majority of 627 without his name appearing upon any ticket. He was elected by the use of "pasters." His free text book bill was the first bill of the kind passed in the Pennsylvania legislature.

HIS SCHEME WAS A NOVEL ONE.

A Pennsylvania Man the Manager of a Queer Marriage Bureau.

HAZLETON, June 27.—It has been learned here that J. Jefferson Galland, of Freeland, has been obtaining money under false pretences of a peculiar kind.

Galland has for some time been advertising under the name of "Mary Markay" for a husband, patronizing the matrimonial journals especially. Dozens of applicants responded, and to each a typewritten letter was sent, requesting the deposit of a sum of money, ranging from $5 to $100, to be forfeited in case of insincerity.

James Lubkin, of Gaston, W. Va., who had invested $100 in the swindle, appeared here and instituted a search for Miss Markay, but without success. At the post office he learned that Miss Markay's letters were put in J. Jefferson Galland's box, and the game was soon exposed. Lubkin entered suit against Galland for the amount of his loss, and interesting developments are expected. Mr. Galland has borne an excellent reputation hithertofore.

FIVE KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

A Fearful Scene of Destruction in a Mine at Nanticoke.

WILKES-BARRE, June 23.—At a late hour last evening while eight men were at work at Nanticoke in No. 6 gangway of No. 9 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company, about three-quarters of a mile from the bottom of the shaft, a terrific explosion of gas took place which hurled the victims off their feet and scattered them in all directions, killing four men and a boy instantly and seriously, but not fatally, injuring three men. The dead are:

Abram Walker, Frank Beanick, John Smith, William Shortz and a Polander.

A Tribute to the "Grand Old Man."

CHICAGO, June 26.—Tribute to the greatest living statesman was paid yesterday afternoon by the unveiling in the banqueting hall of Donegal castle in the Irish village on the Midway plaisance of a colossal statue of William Ewart Gladstone. The event was participated in by an audience that crowded the hall and packed itself on the lawn outside, and there was many Irish representatives from other parts of the state as well as from Wisconsin and Michigan. The attendance at the Fair yesterday was nearly 100,000.

A Locomotive Boiler Explodes.

SHAMOKIN, June 27.—The locomotive used at the Enterprise colliery exploded yesterday, seriously injuring Engineer Frank Depener. Fireman Peter Dennaway was blown thirty feet down an embankment, but escaped with a few scratches. A defective fire box was the cause of the explosion.

KENTUCKY'S BLUE MAN.

Now an Inmate of a Hospital in San Francisco.

Theophilis Asbridge's Skin Changed Color from Taking Nitrate of Silver—Singularly Unfortunate in the Matter of Accidents.

Theophilis Cooksey Asbridge, of Lyon county, Ky., who is now a patient at the county hospital, San Francisco, is blue as a new stovepipe from the top of his head to the bottom of his feet. His finger nails are blue; so are what would be in other people the whites of his eyes. His lips are blue, his tongue is blue and Mr. Asbridge is no doubt the bluest man in America. The doctors say that the discoloration is caused by nitrate of silver poisoning. Asbridge for years has been subject to epileptic fits and took great quantities of nitrate of silver in order to ward them off. This was gradually deposited in the skin, and on exposure to light turned a blackish sort of blue, just the way it does on a photographer's plate. His face and hands are darker than the portions of his body protected by clothing. His eye-balls look like hard-boiled eggs that have been soaked in a solution of indigo after the shells were removed. According to medical men it will take a good many years for this cerulean epidermis to bleach out, and it may never be restored to the original tint. Asbridge was quite willing to tell all about himself when asked to do so.

"When I was four years old," he began, "I was picking cherries on my father's farm in Kentucky. Some of the slaves were playing ball, and a bat slipped out of the hands of one of them. It struck me on the head and fractured my skull. But I didn't get sick or anything like that. When I was twelve my skull was broken again. I was knocking down some apples to take to school. A stone that I threw hit a limb and bounded back on my head. My mother put on a bandage and I went to school that day. I was just twenty-one when I had the first fit. I was sunstruck on the same day. I think it was that as much as anything that brought on the fits, although those fractures of the skull may have had something to do with it. Anyway the doctors prescribed nitrate of silver" (Asbridge called it "nitrick"), 'and I took an awful lot of it. I noticed myself getting darker. It showed in my face and hands first. At last it got so bad that everybody called me 'the blue man.' I was known all over Kentucky and Missouri by that name. People used to stare at me and a doctor once advised me to join a circus. But I'm able to take care of myself without that. I'm not near as blue as I used to be. Why, ten years

HE BROKE A BREAD BOWL OVER HIS HEAD.

ago my skin was just the color of your summer sky. I've taken a powerful sight of medicine, including arsenic. I used to buy bromide by the pound. I honestly believe I've taken a car load of drugs during my life."

Asbridge is an athletic-looking fellow of thirty-eight. He is smooth-shaven and talks with the characteristic southern accent. On account of the discoloration of his skin scars show very plainly and his hands and face are just covered with them. Some of them are very peculiar. For instance, on the thumb of his right hand there is a straight mark that Asbridge says is a figure one. Another scar on his second finger forms a figure two and on the third finger there is a figure three. All of these scars were received accidentally, Asbridge says. On his forearm is a scar that looks like a handspike and on the back of his hand a perfect representation of a hammer and the facsimile of a revolver. There is a big mark right in the middle of his forehead. That, he says, was inflicted while he was an inmate of an asylum at Hopkinsville, Ky., by a crazy man who broke a bread bowl over his head and then started to carve him with a large knife.

Astridge has been singularly unfortunate in the matter of accidents. Besides the fracture of his skull, his right leg and arm have been broken and his left shoulder smashed. He had two or three tumors. Once, while cutting a sassafras fishing pole the knife closed on the forefinger of his right hand completely severing the first joint. He carried the detached piece of finger in his hand for over a mile, and then had it stuck on the stump and bandaged. Now he can use it just as effectually as any other finger. Asbridge killed a man in Missouri ten years ago. He had given some testimony in a lawsuit that displeased a wealthy dairyman, who threatened to give him a horsewhipping. He tried to carry out his threat one day and Asbridge stabbed him thirteen times. He was arrested and tried the very next day. The jury acquitted him immediately without his having the aid of a lawyer. The "blue man" was taken to the county hospital at San Francisco about three weeks ago while in an epileptic fit.

Our Irish Citizens.

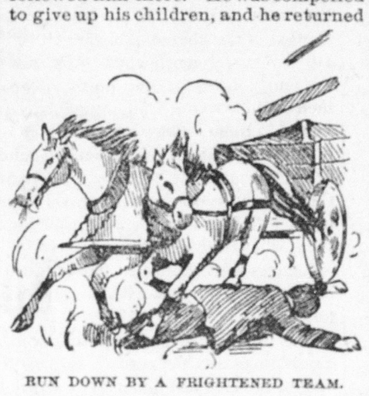
Four times more Irishmen reside in the United States than Englishmen.

PURSUED BY FATE.

After Many Years Children Find Their Father in an Infirmary.

Thirty years ago Thomas A. Fairbanks was a prominent and well-to-do farmer of St. Clair county, Ill. He had a wife and a family of children. There was at that time no sign to indicate that the farmer was marked by misfortune, yet it was true, and his life since that time makes a peculiarly sad and pathetic story.

In 1867 his wife was taken sick and after a long illness was laid to rest in the little family burying ground. The long illness of his wife and children and the consequent heavy expense made it necessary for him to give up the old homestead. He disposed of it to the best advantage, paid off his indebtedness, and with his small children removed to Massachusetts. Misfortune followed him there. He was compelled to give up his children, and he returned



RUN DOWN BY A FRIGHTENED TEAM.

to the west in hope that he might be able to establish a new home and gather his children together once more. But fate had decreed otherwise. Shortly after his arrival in St. Louis he was run down by a frightened team and a heavy wagon passed over him. Although his side was frightfully crushed he finally recovered. During his long illness physicians sought to alleviate his agonies by the use of opium. The result was that the injured man became a victim of the powerful drug. Some time later he attempted to break himself of the habit, but fate was against him. Again he was the victim of an accident and his limbs were mangled. After his last misfortune the old man gave up hope and abandoned himself to the use of the drug. For the past dozen years he has been an inmate of the county infirmary.

A week or so ago a letter came for the old man. It was the first one he had received in years, and his hands trembled as he broke the seal. The name signed to the letter was a strange one to him, but the questions that were asked strangely agitated him. His memory was weakened by the use of the drug, but after a time he recalled much of his family history. Another letter soon came, directing that the old man be sent to Chicago for identification. The letter was from a Mr. Norwood, who married Albertina Fairbanks, a daughter of the unfortunate man. For ten years they have been trying to find him, and if he turns out to be the right man, which appears certain, the unfortunate farmer will have the tender care of his own children in his declining years.

CHRONIC WILL MAKER.

A Missouri Drummer Tells of a Decidedly Peculiar Customer.

I once had a customer who was sane on every subject except that of making his will, said a Missouri traveling man to a reporter recently. He was one of the shrewdest buyers that I have known, and it was impossible to persuade him to take a single article he did not consider indispensable to the safe carrying out of his business. But on the question of making wills he was certainly a crank. After I had sold him three or four bills of goods he took me aside confidentially one day and asked me if I had time to draw up his will, assuring me that it would be very short and would not give me any trouble. I advised him to employ an attorney, but as he seemed hurt at the advice I relented and drew up the will. It bequeathed several parcels of real estate, a number of

HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

stocks and bonds and his business to various people, some relatives and some more or less well-known public men. The property covered must have been worth at least $50,000, if not more, and my opinion of the good man's financial standing was considerably enhanced by this confidential information I had obtained as to the extent of his earthly possessions. About two months later I saw him again, and to my surprise he again asked me to draw up his will. Not until the old man died did I find out that two other traveling men, as well as a local justice of the peace, had been just as active in drawing wills for him as I had been, and the number of testamentary documents found by his son, who took charge of everything, was simply astounding. Strange to relate not one of the wills had been properly signed and executed, and the son inherited everything. By the time he had paid the debts against the estate there remained but a few hundreds surplus, and that $50,000 worth of property dwindled into heartbreaking insignificance.

BATTLE WITH A BOA.

A Woman's Adventure with a Gigantic Reptile.

The Constrictor Began by Coiling His Body Around Her Waist and Ended with Biting a Large Piece Out of Her Arm.

A Danbury (Conn.) woman is the latest daughter of Eve to discover what her primary ancestress learned so many centuries ago, that serpents are dangerous things and not to be trusted. She is Mlle. De Granville Knox, the wife of Dr. A. H. Knox, of Danbury, and she has won renown as a snake-charmer.

For many years Mrs. Knox has been the proud possessor of a large and valuable collection of reptiles. She gave exhibitions with them. They were to her what a collection of tea-kettles is to a woman whose taste runs in that direction, or a store of laces to one whose collecting mania takes that form. Besides, Mrs. Knox's snakes were a source of revenue to her, and she valued them even more on that account.

She was in North Attleboro, Mass., the other day exhibiting her pets to an admiring throng. She had probably told the audience about the delightful intelligence and the companionable qualities of the snake; how the goddess of wisdom used it as an emblem; how Cleopatra found it the best means of ending her sorrows; how "wise as a serpent" was the highest commendation as to sagacity; how Medusa was so fond of the society of snakes that she wore them in her hair, and how the acme of grace was the Loie Fuller serpentine dance. Then Mrs. Knox, having exhausted her eloquence, began to lock up her pets.

She was tucking away her boa constrictor in his large box when the snake turned upon her and began to coil his body about hers. Mrs. Knox, startled out of her confidence in snakes, screamed aloud. The boa stuck his teeth into Mrs. Knox's arm, biting a large piece out of it below

MRS. KNOX'S BATTLE WITH A BOA CONSTRICTOR.

the elbow, meanwhile tightening his coils.

The employes of the exhibition rushed to her assistance. Mrs. Knox had meanwhile clutched the boa firmly by the neck with her left hand while it dug its teeth into her arm. This prevented the animal from coiling itself as tightly about her as its clinging disposition probably tempted it to.

Accordingly, it switched its tail, hitting Mrs. Knox on the head and bringing her to her knees. The men who had come to her assistance had a tough struggle with the snake, but finally succeeded in releasing the suffering woman and forcing it back into its box.

Then the huge reptile in its rage began an attack upon itself. It tied itself up in a big knot and bit two large pieces out of its own body.

Mrs. Knox was taken to the Wamsutta house, where her wound was dressed by Dr. Foster. The bite of the boa is not poisonous. She had handled the snake for a long time and this was the first time it ever showed any signs of unfriendliness. She bears on her left hand a scar made by a lion's bite twenty years ago in Texas, where she was performing with a circus. But as that trifle didn't discourage her, this one will probably have as little effect. She will doubtless go on charming snakes with the same indifference to their unpleasantly uncertain ways that she maintained when she had only the experience of Eve to deter her. And as Connecticut is full of them she'll have enough to keep her busy for some time yet.

Worse Than the Drink Habit.

The Philadelphia Record says that a wild-eyed, desperate-looking man the other day told a judge that he wanted to swear off. "All right," said the judge, briskly, "take the book. You do solemnly swear before me to refrain from the use of intoxicating liquors for the period of one year, so help you God. Fifty cents, please." "Intoxicating liquors?" panted the visitor anxiously. "Why, sir, I never touched a drop of liquor in my life." "Well, what do you want to swear off from?" inquired the judge. "Why, not from liquor but from the poetry habit. You see, I'm a poet, and everything I have written has been turned down, and now I'm going to stop and work for a living."

To Wed an Indian Brave.

Miss Minnie E. Dickinson, daughter of a Baptist minister in Jamestown, N. Y., went to Yellow Hill, N. C., a few months ago and became a teacher in the training school there. While at school she met Cha-Lah-Ke (Richard H. Smith), a son of Chief Nimrod Smith, and the couple became deeply attached, with the result that they were soon engaged. The couple cannot marry within North Carolina without violating the law, but it is said that they will probably go to another state and be wedded.

PLUCKY MISS POWELL.

Went to School Nine Years Without Being Absent or Tardy.

Miss Mary Belle Powell of New Castle, Ind., the young lady who has attended school nine years without being absent or tardy—a record not surpassed by any pupil in the Hoosier state, and probably not in the United States—was born December 30, 1872, in a large frame house surrounded by trees, located in a picturesque part of New Castle, on land which her grandfather, John Byer, preempted from the government in 1822. Miss Powell was early taught the principles of true womanhood. The value of punctuality was repeatedly urged upon her by her mother. It was said of Miss Powell that the shopkeepers used to set their clocks by her going to school, so punctual was she.

Mary Powell has attended school for thirteen years, all in the city schools of New Castle. She was a leading Latin

MISS MARY BELLE POWELL.

scholar and always stood high in all her studies. Her general average for the four years in the high school course, which she has just closed, was 98 per cent. During most of the nine years' career Miss Powell has had to walk through wind, rain and snow, almost a mile, to the school building, but, as Mrs. Powell says: "It was only on account of having the best of health that Mary was able to do it." Miss Powell said that many times she had felt like staying at home, but was now glad she had not done so. She made her own clothes during all her high school career and wanted to make her graduating costume, but finally concluded not to. Miss Powell is above the medium height. She has jet black eyes and hair and a pleasant countenance. She is a constant attendant at the Sunday school and Methodist church, of which she is a member. Miss Powell intends devoting a few years of her life to teaching and will then take a college course.

WOODS FULL OF 'EM.

Escaped Tigers, Hyenas, Etc., Spread Terror Near Tyrone, Pa.

caped from Main's wreck at Tyrone, Pa., and are still at large in the mountains, are a black panther, a silver tiger, a lot of monkeys, some valuable birds, among which is a black-headed eagle, whose defiant scream has already been heard over more than one barnyard, an enormous leopard and a vicious hyena. A large party is in pursuit of the animals and every man and boy who can carry a gun or a pitchfork has joined in the chase, while the timid women have carefully barred their doors.

The most thrilling encounter so far experienced is described by Sid Thomas, a farmer, who was awakened

SAW A SIGHT THAT MADE HIM START.

in the gray of the morning by the sound of fierce growling and the plaintive cries of a calf. Thomas jumped from his bed, grasped an old Springfield rifle and ran into the yard.

"I was only half dressed," he said. "Coming out into the night I could not see clearly at first, but, attracted by fierce growls, I walked cautiously over toward the barn. Just outside the door I saw a sight which made me clutch the barrel of the rifle tighter and step backward. Lying partially across the dead body of one of my calves, lay a big leopard. Its head was partially buried in the neck of the calf, and its long tail was swishing about like that of an angry cat.

"As I came near, the leopard raised its head, while its great jaws dripped with blood. I never heard a more savage, ugly sound than that leopard uttered as it saw me. What made the situation more terrifying was the fact that tearing away at the hindquarters of the calf was a frightful looking hyena. These animals had been feasting and snarling at each other for several minutes when I came up, but I attracted their attention and they turned upon me. You can just bet that I ran as fast as my legs could carry me. I'm too old to fight panthers, but I'm just at the right age for sprinting."

A report was in circulation that a panther, escaped from Main's circus, had attacked a mail carrier near Shamokin, Pa., but the story was denied by Shamokin correspondents.

Fishing with Guns.

Thousands of carp are floundering in mud holes in a swamp near Norwolk, Conn., and residents of that place are reported to be hunting the fish with guns.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER.

Two Hunters Meet Some Mean, Vindictive Bears.

The Brutes Had Learned the Art of Stone-Throwing and Practiced It to Their Heart's Content—Dearly-Bought Victory.

Samuel and Uriah Hepler, brothers and noted hunters, who reside at "Hell's Kitchen," some twenty miles northwest of Hazleton, N. Y., had an exciting time of it the other day. The Heplers are among the most expert woodsmen in the state. They are veritable giants, possessing enormous strength and athletic prowess, and their skill with the rifle is remarkable.

Several years ago these two men, who had been reared in the wilds of Sullivan county, decided to abandon the scenes of their early conquests. Migrating to Brush valley, where game was, however, not so plentiful as in the forests of Sullivan, they purchased a small farm and tilled it for a livelihood.

With the exception of an occasional scrap with a bear or panther, nothing occurred to disturb the quietude of their surroundings until the other day, when Uriah, upon going to his pig pen, discovered that four of his eight porkers were missing. He informed his brother, and they proceeded to investigate. Their practical eyes soon detected the familiar bear tracks and also revealed to the astonished men that two full-grown bears had been engaged in the theft. It is a well-known fact that a pig becomes terrified and helpless at sight of a bear and would prefer to encounter the devil himself than old Bruin. He is unable to utter a single grunt or make any show of defense, hence he is absolutely in the power of his enemy.

The men decided to get even with the bears. They took their rifles, a supply of ammunition and the only dog they had at the time and started in pursuit. It took the dog only a moment to find the trail, and, with a prolonged howl, he bounded off in a north-

THE BEARS HAD LEARNED THE ART OF STONE-THROWING.

easterly direction, followed by the men.

After traversing an intricate labyrinth of underbrush for three-quarters of a mile they came upon the dog barking furiously at the collapsed ruins of an old stone mansion, built many years ago by a rich but eccentric settler. The hunters surmised by the actions of the dog that the bears were not far away.

The dog, urged on by his master, mounted the heap of stone, while the men remained below. Suddenly there was a swish through the air, and a rock weighing not less than ten pounds shot out from the aperture in the ruins, and the next moment the lifeless remains of their noble dog lay at their feet. The stone had knocked off part of the dog's head and spent its force against an oak tree close to where the hunters stood.

The men soon recovered their senses, and, after a hurried consultation, concluded that the bears had learned the art of stone-throwing to perfection. They were somewhat puzzled how to proceed. Uriah, after reconnoitering a short time, climbed the stone pile cautiously. When he reached the top he peered over the wall. It was almost a fatal move, for scarcely had he time to withdraw his head when a shower of heavy stones shot forth and continued to pop out at brief intervals for fully a minute.

Uriah escaped unhurt, and he had caught sight of the bears and also of his missing pigs, which the bears had killed and partly devoured. There was no further doubt as to the identity of the stone throwers.

Undecided what course to pursue, the brothers stood discussing the situation, when suddenly the rifle dropped from Samuel's hand as he received a crushing blow on the right shoulder. Looking around the men saw both bears on top of the stone pile. Just at that moment two more stones whizzed past their ears with such force as to break large limbs off trees in their course.

Before the bears had time to throw again two rifles rang out, the monsters staggered, pawed the air wildly, and, with a mighty roar, toppled over and rolled to the ground dead.

Samuel was obliged to raise his gun with one hand, owing to the blow he had received, his right arm being practically useless. The bears were of enormous size and weight, requiring a strong team of horses to haul the pair to the Hepler farm.

A Miser's Unlucky Greed.

Frederick Hitner, aged 70, is a wealthy man of miserly habits, and lives in Rockport, Ind. He is now confined with illness, which will cause his death. Realizing that his end was near, he directed his daughter Anna to a spot on the premises where many years ago he had buried $6,000 in bills in an old earthen jar. When the jar was opened the money was found to be rotted, and completely worthless.

HORRORS OF STARVATION.

Thrilling Experience of a Man Who Was Once a Miner.

"The most horrible death of all is that of starving," observed a traveler to a reporter. "The most vigor is lent to it by being imprisoned in a cave or mine. Some years ago I was working in a coal mine near Padua, O. The distance from the mouth down to the first vein, where I was working, was sixty-three feet. It was an eight-foot vein, and had been well worked, so that many large chambers were made, and plenty of space was had to move about

HOPING AGAINST HOPE FOR RELIEF.

in. A miner's life is rather wearisome and lonely, indeed. You have to labor all day long in darkness, with only a little wick lamp on your cap to break the intense darkness. The life is much too hard for the recompense. Then, one's life is always in danger. Great rocks are liable to and do frequently fall. Explosive gases and fire-damp are generated, and the first approach of a light sets them off. The mine is then wrecked, and the miners—well, I was once caught in a mine wreck, and in that great vein at Padua.

"I was working very quietly away back from the shaft of the mine, and all alone. My labors were interrupted by a dull, smothered roar that was followed by falling earth, and then I realized that I was penned in; that the mine was wrecked, and that my life was worth very little. The noise soon died away and things were much as they were before. But a little distance from my position the earth had fallen and blocked the path. I was at first overcome with fear. I imagined that I could hear my brains grinding in a tunnel. Then I lost all consciousness. When I awoke again I was somewhat more calm, and began to move about. I crawled along over great banks of earth that had fallen for a distance of fully a hundred feet, then I heard groans and I knew that I was near some injured miner. But here my progress stopped and I had to quit. [illegible]

"For eight days I remained quite near that one spot, hoping against hope for deliverance. It came eventually. I heard the sound of picks, and soon the glimmer of miners' lamps shone through various crevices. When an opening was made I crawled out, and I assure you that I gave thanks. Yes, that's why people say I look old now, when I am only thirty-five, and that is why my hair is gray. But I assure you that an aged expression and gray hair are endurable, but to starve to death in a mine is the awfulest and deadliest way to beat out a man's existence in this world that I can conceive of."

MOUSE IN HER BODICE.

The Little Thing Nearly Scared a New York Girl Into Fits.

This is a mouse story. The victim's name is Adeline Nagle, of 322 East Twentieth street, New York. The other day Miss Nagle started out to pay a round of calls. By five o'clock Miss Nagle's last call was paid and she boarded a down-town Third avenue train.

"I took a seat close by an open window," said Miss Nagle, subsequently, to a reporter, "and the train had hardly started, when all of a sudden I felt a most peculiar sensation in my back. I stretched my arm behind my head to feel if there was anything there. At last, just where the queer sensation

NEVER GOT SUCH A FRIGHT IN HER LIFE.

seemed to start, I did feel something. It was a round little lump. It felt quite hard. I got out at Eighteenth street and went to a doctor's office. I told him something awful was the matter with me. I showed him the little lump. He looked at me and began to laugh. 'Oh, I guess you're all right,' he exclaimed. Suddenly out jumped the tiniest little mouse you ever saw. I never got such a fright in my life."

Miss Nagle is unable to explain how the mouse broke into her bodice. The most probable solution of the mystery is that the mouse is the inhabitant of the closet where Miss Nagle hangs her dresses, and finding the leg-of-mutton sleeves made an admirable resting place, he indulged in a siesta in one of them and didn't wake up until Miss Nagle had put the bodice on.

A Curious Epitaph.

In a cemetery adjoining a small town in Vermont there is a tombstone bearing this legend: "Sacred to the memory of three twins."

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AFTER TEN YEATS IN THE PENITENTIARY HE IS PARDONED.

For the first time in 10 years, Robert Geary stepped ouside of the Western Penitentiary walls at 10.30 A. M., last Monday a free man once more. He was sentenced by Judge White, 20 years for crimes alleged to have been committed by him whilst one of the notorious gang of Morgan outlaws who terrorized the neighborhood of Braddock, about a decade ago. His case had been taken by the Pardon Board and by special delivery a pardon came from Governor Pattison and the former outlaw was released at once.

Tall, fair-haired, good-looking and exceeding cheerful, he was met at the gates by a reporter. The alleged robber and convict was quietly dressed and was jauntily swinging a rosewood cane as he looked around him at the sights he had so long been deprived of. During his imprisonment he had worked, he said, for four years and a half in the shoemaking shop and the remainder of his time, which totalled up nine years of his sentence, he was engaged looking after the sanitary condition of the prison. Morgan, the leader of the gang, now an old man of 60, is still within the walls. Geary maintains yet that he was innocent and had no connection whatever with the gang. He was hounded to earth, he alleges, by a detective bureau in the city who had undertaken to break up the gang and imprison someone.

"Well, how did you find jail life, after your long trial of it?" queried the reporter.

"Considering what I was charged with and where I was the treatment was as good as could be expected. Of course we do not have all the comforts of a home," he chuckled as he looked around at the children playing. "I can promise that I am going to make it hot for some people," he added reflectively, "and I will have some stories that ought to surprise people."

"In connection with the manner in which you were haunted down, you mean?" suggested the reporter.

"Yes."

He is a railroad engineer by occupation, 28 years of age and expects to get work at once on one of the local lines. The reporter could not delay him any longer at the portals of the cage he had occupied so long, and so bade him "good morning," and he went off up McClure avenue swinging his cane, to call on friends whom he had not seen except at long intervals during his confinement.

NEWSPAPERS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, in a recent article upon journalists and newspaper work, remarks: "The function of modern journalism is not to lead or form public opinion, but to give expression to it. The newspaper is the mirror that reflects the purposes, conviction and decisions of parties, churches and other social groups. The great editor is the man who discerns public intention interest or desire, and promptly; who furnishes people with what they want to read and not what he thinks they ought to read. The direct influence of the press in controlling public sentiment is very slight because the majority of readers do not desire to have their views changed, but to have them confirmed. indirectly, by the universal publicity which journalism gives to the acts and motives of men intrusted with power, the results of policies and the effects of legislation, it may precipitate revolutions. But even in this event it co-operates with existing conditions and organizes rather than creates. The only valuable policy for newspapers is that which commands popular approbation among the constituency to which it appeals."

In saying this the brilliant but not always wise ex-Senator has expressed considerable truth, and it is singularly confirmed by the tone of the general press in reference to the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday. With very few exceptions the newspapers of the land have favored a liberal interpretation of the Fourth Commandment, and this they certainly have done in obedience to the majority sentiment of the country, and not because of the cranky or individual views of their editors. These letters have been simply giving expression to common sentiment. Newspapers have taken the stand they have assumed simply to keep within the drift of the times. The successful journal is one which most keenly feels and sharply sees the desires and demands of the fleeting hours and conditions, and takes advantage of them both to inform and direct the course of events. The newspaper is a real leader in this that it first sees what is uppermost in the public mind and gives it shape and expression for good or wise ends—generally for the former. The independence and liberal thought of the press consist in the fact that it represents the progressive, active opinions of the masses who are in the majority, and not the conservatism of the re-actionary minority. This much-felt public opinion is more potent than laws. In fact, it makes them or else disregards them if old and obsolete. It dictates the decisions of Courts and affects the tone and arguments of sermons. It regulates conduct in all the relations of life, and forms the tendency of thought and action in all the unseen acts of existence. Public opinion, the majority sentiment, cannot be escaped; and as its trend has been and will be generally toward better things, it is wiser to obey it than ignore it.

One of our western exchanges gives the following: "If you have frequent headaches, dizziness and fainting spells, accompanied by chills, cramps, corns, chilblains, epilepsy and jaundice, it is a fact that you are not well, but are liable to die at any minut.e Pay your subscription a year in advance and thus make yourself solid for a good obituary notice."

WEDDING AT PHILIPSBURG.

The wedding of Mr. William H. Wicks, of Pittsburg, and Miss Minnie Robinson, of this place, as solemnized in the auditorium of the Methodist Episcopal church yesterday afternoon, was one of the prettiest ever witnessed in Philipsburg. Perhaps the largest crowd ever present at a marriage ceremony in this city was in attendance. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and all were delighted with the graceful manner in which the wedding was performed. The session of the State convention of the Loyal Temperance Legion was temporarily adjourned for the occasion, and the beautiful decorations were made to serve for both purposes, the original intention.

The wedding was unique, there having been thirteen bridesmaids, beautifully arrayed in white and carrying tea roses and orange blossoms, who preceded the bride and groom, singing Lohengrin's wedding march as they walked slowly up the aisle of the church to the altar. They were Misses Gwen Dunwiddle, Carrie Lingle, Laura Rumberger, Hattie Guss, Maggie Munson, Rose Young, Jennie Cross, Grace Mayer, Fannie Schuchman, Kittie Sceurman, Laura Hudson, Etta Cook and Verta Robinson, the latter a sister of the bride. Reaching the altar the bridesmaids formed a Semi-circle, facing whom stood the bride and groom, when the pastor of the church, Rev. A. R. Miller, D. D., standing in the midst of the group, solemnly uttered the words which made the twain one. Soon as the ceremony was over, the couple faced about and followed by the bridesmaids, who again sang the wedding march, wended their way to the lower part of the church, where they received the congratulations of their friends afterwards taking carriages and driving to the home of the bride's parents where an elabarate collation was enyoyed by the bridal party and a few intimate friends and relatives.

The ushers were Messrs. H. C. Williams, L. G. Runk, Asbury Gill, and General Kelley, and Miss Ella Switzer presided at the organ.

The young couple were the recipients of many handsome and valuable presents. They tarried at the home of the bride's parents until this morning when they took the 10.30 train for Pittsburg, where they will immediately go to housekeeping and make their future home.

The bride is the youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Robinson, a handsome and charming young lady, possessing the rarest of virtues, and held in the very highest esteem by the entire community. She has always taken a very active part in temperance and church work, and her departure will create a vacancy that will be difficult to fill. Her rich, sweet voice will be especially missed in the Methodist choir, of which she was a member.

The groom is a very excellent young man, who formerly was in the employ of the Ledger of this city, but is now working in a printing office in Pittsburg. We have known him intimately, and are assured that he will prove worthy of the charming young bride that he has won. We join their numerous friends in wishing for them the fullest measure of happiness and prosperity in this life, and the final reward that awaits the faithful in the land beyond.

FRAUDS ON FARMERS.

A new kind of swindle has excited the attention of the Department of Agriculture. Certain ingenious persons are manufacturing for sale to farmers a product which they call "gilt-edge butter compound," or by other names equally attractive. It is alleged that by the use of this substance the agriculturist can double the quantity of butter obtained from a single cow or from any number of animals.

The process is very simple. You take a pint of fresh milk and as much of the "compound" as you can heap on a silver dime. These you put into a churn together with one pound of soft butter, and you agitate the mixing for a short time, at the end of which time it is found to be transformed into two pounds of good butter. How could any farmer resist the temptation to double his output of butter by such an easy means?

At the same time it is pretty evident that the amount of butter fat is not increased by this method, and in the resulting two pounds there can only be as much of it as was contained in the original one pound, plus the small quantity derived from the pint of milk. This fact is quite vividly shown by chemical analysis. Whereas, good butter usually holds only 16 per cent. of water, the stuff produced by the "gilt-edge compound" contains 50 per cent. of water. Nevertheless, the latter looks very much like genuine butter, though considerably softer.

The "gilt-edge compound" is simply pepsin. Mixed with butter it produces an emulsion, which enables the butter to take up an equal weight of milk without altering its appearance materially. Any other digestive ferment, such as rennet, will accomplish the same result. The "compound" is sold at the rate of $1.50 for a two-ounce box, the actual value being about three cents. One disadvantage of its use is that butter manufactured in the way described quickly spoils. It is an adulterated food product and should be prohibited by law. One firm has declared its intention to spend $125,000 in advertising the fraudulent substance during the present year. The advertising is chiefly done by sending postal cards and circulars to the farmers.

This firm offers to the farmers three attractive articles. One is the butter-making compound referred to. The second is "electrofied silver." This is described as a metal for use in silver plating. According to the advertisement it "can be used without any battery and requires no experience to apply it. You can plate a dozen spoons in fifteen minutes and guarantee them for ten years. Each package will do $350 worth of plating. Retail price, $7.50 per package."

This plating preparation is a mercurial amalgam, and is of no value whatever. For obvious reasons a coating of it on spoons and other table ware is exceedingly dangerous to health. The third "specialty" offered is a "compound extract of salyx—a powder for preserving fruits and vegetables," It is stated that each box preserves twenty-five gallons of fruit. Retail price, $1.25 a box. Under this thin disguise the notoriously poisonous salicylic acid is made to masquerade. Because few newspapers will admit to their columns the advertisements of such cheats the firm is obliged to rely on circulars and postal cards. These should be excluded from the mails as fraudulent.—*Washington Star.*

Ripans Tabules: standard remedy.

Woman's Danger.

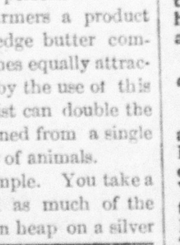
No man can ever know the devoted martyrdom of many women.

Unselfishly a woman works and suffers that home and loved ones may be happy.

When it seems as though her back would break, when she grows irregular, faint, irritable, loses all interest in society, gets the "blues," is crushed with that indescribable feeling of "bearing-down," she "drags along," day after day, suffering agonies that would appal a man.

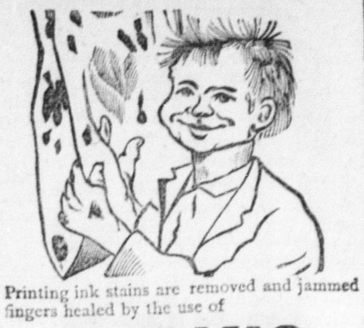
The cause of all her trouble is some derangement of the uterus or womb, perhaps the development of a tumor, or cancerous humor, — anyway, give it instant attention.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the sure cure. It is recommended by thousands of women. Its cures are unparallelled.



All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Liver Pills, 25 cents.*

Printers



Printing ink stains are removed and jammed fingers healed by the use of

KIRK'S DUSKY DIAMOND TAR SOAP

because of its high percentage of tar. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

White Russian Soap Does Not Injure the Most Delicate Fabric.

HUMPHREYS'

For Piles—External or Internal, Blind or Bleeding; Fistula in Ano; Itching or Bleeding of the Rectum. The relief is immediate—the cure certain.

For Burns, Scalds and Ulceration and Contraction from Burns. The relief is instant—the healing wonderful and unequaled.

WITCH HAZEL OIL

For Boils, Hot Tumors, Ulcers, Fistulas, Old Sores, Itching Eruptions, Chafing or Scald Head. It is Infallible.

For Inflamed or Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. It is invaluable.

Price, 50 Cents. Trial size, 25 Cents.

Sold by Druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., NEW YORK.

THE PILE OINTMENT

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE.

Cures Bright's Disease, Dropsy, Gravel, Nervousness, Heart, Urinary or Liver Diseases. Known by a tired, languid feeling; inaction of the kidneys weakens and poisons the blood and unless cause is removed you cannot have health. Cured me over five years ago of Brights Disease and Dropsy—MRS. I. L. C. MILLER, Bethlehem, Pa. 1,000 other similar testimonials. Try it. Cure guaranteed.

CANN'S KIDNEY CURE CO., 720 Vonange St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Reliable Druggists. 24,14,26t,eow

KEEP COOL

inside, outside, and all the way through, by drinking

HIRES' Root Beer

This great Temperance drink; is as healthful, as it is pleasant. Try it.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise, if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

DR. THEEL

538 North Fourth St. below Green, Philadelphia, Pa. After the self-styled great and famous specialists, the hospital and college professors, and family physicians have failed to cure you of Syphilis, Stricture, Ulcers, Sore Throat, Discharges, Boils, Swellings, Loss of Power and Decay, Effects of Indiscretion, Debility, Want of Confidence, etc., then go and consult Dr. Theel, the only true advertising specialist, who studied Homoeopathic, Allopathic and Eclectic systems of medicine. 6 years' European Hospital and 26 years' practical experience. He does not guarantee, but he cures. Send 10 cts. in 2-ct. stamps for book "Truth," the only true medical book advertised, the friend of Truth," the only true medical book advertised, the friend of suffering humanity from any special disease. Hours, 9 to 3; evenings, 6 to 8; Wed. and Sat. evenings, 6 to 10; Sundays, 9 to 12. No deceit, no false representation. The worst cases solicited. For references see Wed. and Sat. Phila. Times.

WE WANT YOU

to act as our agent. We furnish an expensive outfit and all you need free. It costs nothing to try the business. We will treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Both sexes of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Any one any where can earn a great deal of money. Many have made Two Hundred Dollars a Month. No class of people in the world are making so much money without capital as those at work for us. Business pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered to agents. You have a clear field, with no competition. We equip you with everything, and supply printed directions for beginners which, if obeyed faithfully, will bring more money than will any other business. Improve your prospects! Why not? You can do so easily and surely at work for us. Reasonable industry only necessary for absolute success. Pamphlet circular giving every particular is sent free to all. Delay not in sending for it.

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Box No. 488, Portland, Me.

In Paint the best is the cheapest. Strictly Pure White Lead is best; properly applied it will not scale, chip, chalk, or rub off; it firmly adheres to the wood and forms a permanent base for repainting. Paints which peel or scale have to be removed by scraping or burning before satisfactory repainting can be done. When buying it is important to obtain

Strictly Pure White Lead

properly made. Time has proven that white lead made by the "Old Dutch" process of slow corrosion possesses qualities that cannot be obtained by any other method of manufacture. This process consumes four to six months time, and produces the brands that have given White Lead its character as the standard paint.

"Armstrong & McKelvy" "Beymer-Bauman" "Fahnestock" "Davis-Chambers"

are standard brands of strictly pure Lead made by the "Old Dutch" process. You get the best in buying them. You can produce any desired color by tinting these brands of white lead with National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

For sale by the most reliable dealers in Paints everywhere.

If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

NATIONAL LEAD CO., 1 Broadway, New York.

Pittsburgh Branch, National Lead and Oil Co. of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DO YOU COUGH DON'T DELAY TAKE KEMP'S BALSAM THE BEST COUGH CURE C

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and $1.00.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating; Cures Constipation, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 319 W. 45th St., N.Y.

Cures Sick Headache

BETTON'S PILE SALVE

A Positive Cure FOR PILES.

In use over 50 years. Simple, Effective, Wonderful. Highest testimonials. At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price—50c. per box.

WINKELMANN & BROWN DRUG CO., Props., Baltimore, Md.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, Dec. 19, 1892.

STATIONS	Dis	A.M	A.M	P.M
			Westward	
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 25	4 15
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 29	4 18
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 31	4 21
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 42	4 33
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 45	4 45
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 54	4 50
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	10 02	4 57
Curtin	19.9	5 18	10 07	5 15
Milesburg	20.5	5 20	10 18	5 15
BELLEFONTE	23.2	5 25	10 28	5 25
Milesburg	22.5	5 45	10 38	5 38
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 43	10 45	5 43
Unionville	28.5	5 55	10 51	5
Julian	32.9	6 05	11 00	5
Martha	37.0	6 13	11 09	5
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	5
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6
Fowler—f	46.0	6 30	11 29	6
Dix—f	46.3	6 32	11 32	6
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 38	11 38	6
Vail	51.2	6 42	11 43	6
East Tyrone	53.0	6 45	11 46	6
TYRONE	54.3	6 52	11 53	6
STATIONS	Dis	A.M	P. M.	P.M.
			Eastward	
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 25
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 32
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 35
Bald Eagle	5.0	8 25	3 24	7 39
Dix—f	8.0	8 30	3 30	7 45
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 33	7 48
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 52
Port Matilda	12.9	8 43	3 44	7 59
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 07
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 16
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.6	9 18	4 17	8 32
Milesburg	30.8	9 22	4 20	8 35
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 45
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 00
Curtin	34.4	9 56	4 46	9 07
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 02	4 50	9 13
Howard	39.8	10 09	4 57	9 22
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 17	5 15	9 30
Beech Creek	45.0	10 20	5 08	9 33
Mill Hall	51.5	10 31	5 19	9 44
Flemington	52.5	10 34	5 24	9 47
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	10 37	5 25	9 50

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect Dec. 19th, 1892.

Westward P.M	A.M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A.M	P.M
4 50	10 00	SCOTIA	26.6	9 23	4 20
5 06	10 18	5.5 Fairbrook	20.8	9 03	4 25
5 15	10 28	8.7 Penna. Furnace	15.9	8 53	4 15
5 21	10 34	10.6 Hostler	15.0	8 50	4 10
5 26	10 40	12.5 Marengo	12.8	8 44	4 01
5 32	10 52	13.7 Loveville	12.1	8 37	3 75
5 39	10 58	15.7 Furnace Road	10.6	8 31	3 49
5 43	11 02	15.8 Dungarvin	9.8	8 27	3 40
5 53	11 10	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.8	8 19	3 28
6 05	11 20	20.5 Pennington	5.1	8 10	3 20
6 15	11 32	23.5 Stover	2.1	7 58	3 10
6 25	11 40	25.6 TYRONE		7 50	3 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD.—Time Table, Dec. 19 1892.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.35 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 12.10 p m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 3.00 p m arrives at Bellefonte at 4.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefont at 5.25 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 7.00 p m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect Dec. 19th, 1892

Dis.	Westward a.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
.0	5.45	2.00	MONTANDON	8.30	9.10	4 55
1.5	6.15	2.08	Ar. LEWISBURG Lv	8.20	9.00	4 47
1.5	6.15	2.08	Lv. LEWISBURG Ar		9.00	4 47
5.4	6.23	2.17	Biehl f		8.52	4.39
6.8	6.28	2.22	Vicksburg f		8.47	4.35
10.7	6.37	2.31	MIFFLINBURG		8.38	4.27
13.1	6.42	2.36	Barber f		8.33	4.22
15.2	6.47	2.41	Swengle f		8.27	4.17
16.1	7.50	2.43	Millmont		8.25	4.15
18.6	7.58	2.51	GLEN IRON		8.17	4.07
23.5	7.07	3.00	Pardee f		8.08	3.59
28.9	7.18	3.11	Cherry Run f		7.57	3.48
32.7	7.27	3.20	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.48	3.40
35.9	7.31	3.23	Ingleby f		7.45	3.37
36.6	7.36	4.39	Coburn		7.38	3.30
39.6	7.45	4.37	Zerby f		7.30	3.23
43.4	7.55	4.47	Rising Springs		7.21	3.14
46.2	8.02	4.53	Penn'a Cave f		7.14	3.07
49.2	8.09	4.01	CENTRE HALL		7.06	3.01
51.6	8.16	4.07	Gregg f		7.00	2.54
54.6	8.25	4.18	Linden Hall		6.52	2.47
56.7	8.2	4.18	OAK HALL		6.47	2.42
58.8	8.32	4.22	LEMONT		6.43	2.37
60.2	8.37	4.27	Dale Summit f		6.38	2.33
63.5	8.47	4.37	Pleasant Gap f		6.28	2.23
65.2	8.50	4.40	Axeman f		6.25	2.20
67.4	8.55	4.45	BELLEFONTE		6.20	2.15

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agent or address Thos. E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt.

BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, April 4th, 1892, trains will run as follows, leaving the Pennsylvania Railroad station.

EASTWARD 12	10	8	1	2		WESTWARD 1	3	7	9	11
pm	pm	pm	am	am	Ar—Lv	am	am	pm	pm	pm
6 35		3 50		9 05	Bellefont	6 20		10 30		4 40
6 28		3 44		8 59	Coleville	6 37		10 25		4 45
6 25		3 41		8 56	Morris	6 40		10 38		4 48
6 22		3 38		8 52	Whitmer	6 44		10 43		4 51
6 19		3 35		8 49	Linns	6 47		10 46		4 54
6 17		3 33		8 47	Hunters	6 50		10 48		4 56
6 14		3 31		8 44	Filmore	6 53		10 52		5 00
6 11		3 28		8 40	Sellers	6 57		10 56		5 03
6 09		3 26		8 38	Briarly	7 00		10 58		5 05
6 05	6 00	3 23	8 25	8 36	Waddle	7 05	7 10	11 01	5 10	5 10
6 02	5 50	3 20	8 20	8 30	Mattern J	7 08	7 14	11 03	5 13	5 12
	5 46		8 17		Graysdale	7 19			5 16	
	5 43		8 12		Mattern	7 24			5 20	
	5 40		8 05		Stormstown	7 29			5 28	
	5 35		8 00		Red Bank	7 35			5 30	
5 51		3 08		8 18	Krumr'ne	7 21		11 13		5 24
5 48		3 05		8 14	Struble	7 24		11 17		5 27
5 45		3 00		8 10	St. College	7 30		11 20		5 30

Train 2 connects with trains east and west on B. E. V. R. R. and S. S. branch, and train 8 connects with train east on B. E. V. R. R.

THOMAS A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD (Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after Dec. 18th, 1892.

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Phila daily	...	11 30 p m
"	" " Harrisburg	"	... 3 30 a m
"	" " William'port	"	... 7 10 a m
"	" " Jersey Shore	"	... 7 31 a m
"	" " Lock Haven	"	... 7 55 a m
"	" " Renovo	"	... 8 55 a m
"	arrives Erie		... 3 40 p m
NIAGRA EX.	l'ves Phila week d'ys		8 50 a m
"	" Harrsburg	"	... 12 10 p m
"	arrives at Wmsport	"	... 3 10 p m
"	" Lock Haven	"	... 4 10 p m
"	" Renovo	"	... 5 15 p m
"	" Kane	"	... 9 20 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at			
FAST LINE	leaves Phila. week days		11 40 a m
"	" " Harrisburg	"	... 3 45 p m
"	" " Williamsport	"	... 7 10 p m
"	arrives at Lock Haven	"	... 8 02 p m
"	" " Renovo	"	... 9 00 p m
NEWS EX.	l'ves Philadelphia daily		4 30 a m
"	" " Harrisburg		... 8 10 a m
"	" " Williamsport		... 11 20 a m
"	" arrives at Lock Haven		... 12 15 p m
Wms'port Ex.	l'ves Phila. week days		4 85 p m
"	" " Harrisburg		... 7 55 p m
"	" arrive Williamsport		10 40 p m
Rochester Exp.	leaves Phila. w'k d's		9 20 p m
"	" " Harrisb'g		12 30 a m
"	" arrives Williamsp't		3 25 a m
Williamsp't	" leaves Phila. Sun. only		2 25 p m
"	" " Harrisb'g		5 25 p m
"	" arrives Williamsp't		8 35 p m

EASTWARD.

Sea Shore Express	l'vs L Haven w		7 15 a m
"	" " Jersey Shore		7 41 a m
"	" " Wms'port		... 8 15 a m
"	arrives at Harrisburg		11 30 a m
"	" " Phila		... 3 40 a m
DAY EX.	leaves Kane week days		6 50 a m
"	" Renovo		10 20 a m
"	" Lock Haven		11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport		12 30 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg		3 30 p m
"	" Philadelphia		... 6 50 p m
ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie daily		3 25 p m
"	" " Renovo		10 35 p m
"	" " Lock Haven		11 25 p m
"	" " Williamsport		12 25 p m
"	arrives at Harrisburg		3 22 p m
"	" " Philadelphia		... 6 50 p m
EXP. NO. 6	leaves Erie		7 25 a m
"	" " Kane		11 10 a m
"	" leaves Renovo		4 45 p m
"	" arrives at Harrisburg		... 10 05 p m
"	" " Philadelphia		... 4 25 a m
WMS'PORT EXP.	l'v's Wms'port		3 25 a m
"	" arrives at Harrisburg		6 10 a m
"	arrives at Philadelphia		... 10 20 a m
Philada. Accom.	leaves Williamsp't		4 00 p m
"	" " Harrisburg		7 30 p m
"	" " arrives Philada. at		10 35 p m

Erie Mail West, Niagra Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with B. P. & W. N. N; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R. and at Driftwood with B. V. R. R.

ISON Passenger Agent

Bellefonte Republican.

The Best Advertising Medium in Central Pennsylvania.

A forty-eight column paper devoted to the interests of the Republican party. Published at Bellefonte, Pa., at $1.50 per annum

BY EDWARD T. TUTEN.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3m	6m	1y
One inch (12 lines this type)	$ 5	$ 8	$ 12
Two inches	7	10	15
Three inches	10	15	20
Four inches	11	17	25
Quarter column	12	20	30
Half column	20	35	55
One column	35	55	100

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed, by the month, quarter or year.

Pictorial notices, in our local columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding 10 lines this type, $8 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.

Advertisers and especially Advertising Agents, are respectfully informed that no notice will be taken of orders to insert advertisments at less rates than the above, nor will any notice be given to orders of parties unknown to the publisher, unless accompanied by the cash. EDWARD T. TUTEN.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BELLEFONTE SCHOOLS.

BELLEFONTE, PA., June 20, 1893.

To the School Board of Bellefonte, Pa.,

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of submitting herewith my first annual report as Supt. of the schools of Bellefonte borough, for the year ending with June 1893.

First, the opportunity is taken to congratulate the Board upon the progressive, liberal and business-like policy established and ever adhered to in dealing with the school question of the district. With the present degree of watchfulness on the part of the Board, the patrons need exercise little concern for the welfare of the schools.

Very few radical changes in management have been attempted during this first year. Perhaps the only very marked one was that of doing away with set examinations in the lower grades, and giving more weight to the every day work of the pupil. The new idea, so far, has proven entirely satisfactory; and it is believed that still better results will follow from the continuation of the plan.

DRAWING.

The only change made in the course of study, was to have drawing taught in all grades. As a disciplinary study, this branch will admit of no discount. It trains the hand and the eye and develops the ability to design; but its usefulness does not end here, it makes the pupil more careful in all his other work. Nor must the utility of this work be overlooked. Professor Walter Smith, State director of art education for the state of Massachusetts, has pertinently said that commercially speaking, the power to draw well is worth more in the market to-day than anything else taught in the public schools; and education in industrial art is of more importance to the developement of this country, and the increase of her wealth and reputation, than any other subject of common school education. The intelligent, well educated draughtsman is prepared for work in the great majority of industrial occupations, and in every country of the civilized world wherever a work shop exists.

While the results have been most satisfactory, they have been so, mainly, because of the very great care and interest taken by the teachers. The additional labor placed upon the teachers has been very considerable, some teachers spending several hours daily upon this work, outside the regular school hours. This has been especially true of the Primary and Grammar grade teachers and of the teacher in charge of the work in the High school.

SPELLING.

Spelling as a regular and separate study begins in the second primary grade. With these younger pupils the work has been largely oral. Syllabication and pronunciation have received marked attention. In the intermediate, grammar and high grades, the exercise was varied, sometimes oral, sometimes written. The best results have generally attended the oral method.

READING.

Our schools have made only fair progress in reading. It may be possible that we expect too much of our young people in this direction. But it is absolutely certain that boys and girls do not do enough of reading at home. The reading lesson should always be prepared out of school, where the child can have an opportunity to hear his own voice. In this way only can the child become able to emphasize, pronounce, and intonate properly.

WRITING.

In the matter of writing, the Directors did wisely in furnishing all materials. The schools made very marked improvement in this direction. This was due largely to the fact that every pupil present was required to write for a fixed length of time each day. The old excuse of a broken holder, lost pen, or frozen ink no longer passes.

ARITHMETIC.

Arithmetic begins with simple number work in the primary room, and is followed with the multiplication tables, etc., up through the several grades. While the work in this line has been very fair, yet it has not been so thoroughly practical that it cannot be improved upon. In addition to the regular text, it is purposed to have the pupil drilled on what may be termed every day business. It is not enough that the pupil learn the tables of weights and measures, he should be made to use them properly. It is not enough that a boy learn the words, receipt, bill, draft, check, etc., he should be able to write each. The fundamentals, along with fractions, measurements, percentage, simple interest, discount, and partial payments constitute the practical in arithmetic and it has been the aim to have these topics receive closer attention than the less practical topics of compound interest, cube root, etc.

ENGLISH.

The teaching of no other subject gives the teacher so much concern, and no other brings greater disappointment in results than the subject of English. Little difficulty is experienced in getting pupils to commit rules and principle, but to get good results in their application is a much more serious matter. It seems to take a much greater length of time for the mastery of English than for the mastery of any other branch of study. This may be due in some degree to the widely different views held on many points, by the various authors.

And because of this disagreement of authors, it is recommended that for the schools below the High school some one series of grammars be used instead of having two or three different texts as at present.

GEOGRAPHY.

On the subject of Geography we are somewhat weak in both text book and outline maps. Mathematical geography, to be sure, must not be neglected nor undervalued, but it is hoped that a work may be found that will give us a little more of the practical—more of trade and commerce; more of the institutions and industries of the great nations that compete with us in the marts of the morld; more of the manners and customs of the people who come to swell our population—to make our country their country. We should have a work that will bring clearly to the mind of the pupil the greatness of this country, by bringing out fully her vast resources and the multiplicity of her industries. A work that does not fail to show to the young that this country affords to every honest, industrious man and woman a good living.

U. S. HISTORY.

U. S. History is begun as a study in the Junior Grammar grade, but it is used as a text for reading in the intermediate schools. The study ought to be completed in the grammar grade. It is not exacting too much that pupils ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age should know all that is contained in any ordinary text book on U. S. History.

HIGH SCHOOL.

At the beginning of the last school year, it was found advisable to mark out several distinct courses of study for the High School. The necessity for this action arose from the fact that heretofore pupils, weak in some one or perhaps in two branches of the entire set of studies, would become discouraged, drop out of school, and so lose everything in training that the school was designed to give them. Three separate lines of work were accordingly outlined: A Scientific course to include the Natural Sciences, Mathematics, English and History. A Latin-Mathematical course in which Latin was made to take the place of the Natural Sciences. And a Language course from which the higher mathematics were eliminated.

LANGUAGE.

English being of paramount importance holds a prominent place in the curriculum and runs through the entire four years, under the several heads of Grammar, Composition, Rhetoric, and Literature. Latin covers three years of the course, and is taught with the express purpose of helping the pupil in English construction and to help in acquiring a vocabulary. Several years ago German was introduced as a regular study. Careful observation leads to the belief that the Board would do well to drop it from the schedule. With the limited time that can be given the subject, little can be accomplished beyond giving a smatter. It is quite certain that the time would be more profitably used if devoted to the mastery of some good reader such as Cathcart's and to the writing of business forms.

MATHEMATICS.

The mathematics taught are Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry. These subjects have always been so taught and the methods pursued such as to give the mathematical department of the school a deservedly high reputation.

NATURAL SCIENCES.

Under the head of Natural Sciences, the course includes Physical Geography, Physiology, Botany, Natural Philosophy, and Natural Resources of the U. S. Of all these, Botany has been the least satisfactory, because natural conditions coupled with the shortness of the school year have not been conducive. The autumn frosts and spring snows have made it impossible to get the material for properly teaching the subject.

HISIORY AND CIVICS.

The course in History takes in U. S., General and English History, each covering a year's work. In the fourth or last year Civil Government is taken up and the pupil is taught his duties and obligations along with his rights as a citizen. The only recommendation that it seems necessary to make in this department at this time is a change of text book in General History. The book now in use is not up with the times, and it is full of trifling statements that are not facts.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Book-keeping holds an important place in the work of the school and includes both single and double entry.

DRAWING.

Drawing will be made to cover the entire four years, although but one class has as yet had the work.

LIBRARY.

During the year the library has grown quite materially. It is now a good nucleus of a first class literary and historical collection. And with carefully selected additions each year, it is hoped that in time we shall have one of the best public school libraries in Central Pennsylvania.

EXHIBIT DAY.

A public exhibit of work done by each pupil during the year was tried for the first time this last Spring. With what encouragement it met from the patrons, you well know. It need only be added that Exhibit Day has come to be a necessity.

PRACTICAL.

In all departments of all grades, the practical has been steadily held in view. Theories are well in their way, but they must be combined with the practical if they would become most useful.

PROMOTIONS.

The question of promotion carries with it much of annoyance. Many parents, without inquiring into the matter, insist on their children being promoted without regard to fitness, and in the face of the fact that their children attended school, perhaps only half the session, and that in a scattering manner. If a boy or girl does not or can not do the work of this year, how can the work of a year in advance be mastered by the same pupil? It should not be so much, where are you? as, what can you do where you are? Every effort has been made to avoid the error of keeping strong pupils back quite as much as was avoided the mistake of pushing too rapidly those not so apt. A child who shows himself able should never be held in check for the rest of the class; for there is very great danger of giving him too little to do, and thus cause him to become indifferent and idle, and so bring it about that the boy who, had he been properly handled, might have made a good, useful man, grows into a creature useless alike to himself and to the world in which he lives. Again by transferring the unusually bright pupil, it gives the less apt a chance to head the class once in a while, and perhaps a desire to excel may be thus incited and a lasting good done the dull boy.

DISCIPLINE.

In conduct, the great body of our pupils have been manly and thoughtful. Very few cases of discipline came up during the entire session. Each teacher, as far as possible, was held responsible for the government of her own room.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In as much as it is during the last years of their school life only, that pupils become thoroughly interested in their work, and because of the great press of work that these later years bring, it is asked that the Board, as soon as seems practicable, make the length of term for the High School the same as for other grades.

It may also be proper to call the attention of the Board to the late act of Assembly affecting the question of text-books.

TEACHERS.

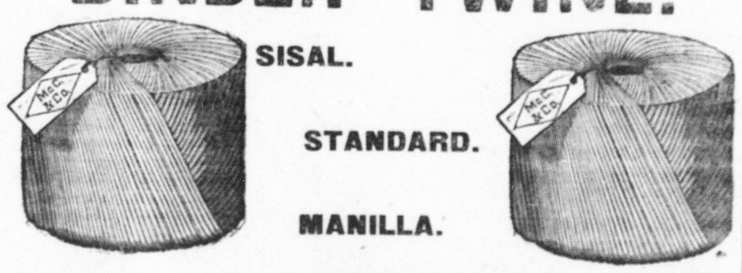
Without individualizing, occasion is taken to say that most of our teachers have been industrious, painstaking, and successful in their work.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Board for the uniform kindness manifested and for the great encouragement which has always been received at their hands. With whatever measure of success I may have been able to accomplish my work, I know full well that I have been able to do so largely because of the generous support that has at all times come from the Directors, individually and collectively.

Respectfully Submitted,
DAVID O. ETTERS.

BINDER TWINE.



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PREACHING AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

A correspondent has this to say about the first sermon in the World's Fair buildings since the gates were opened on Sunday:

"We all believe in an American Sabbath as a day of rest, a day of pure social enjoyment, and a day of worship. This World's fair is in itself a great school, a great church, and it needs no religious service to make it right to open the gates on Sunday. The services in this place today will be carried on in the same spirit and respect as they would be in a regularly ordained house of God, excepting that no collection will be taken up."

Prefacing the first sermon within the gates of the World's Columbian exposition on Sunday with these words, Rev. Dr. Thomas, facing an audience of 5,000 persons in Festival hall yesterday afternoon, called the attention of his hearers to the text taken from John xxi, 17. The day was warm, yet the visitors to the fair came in great numbers to listen to the word of God. Everybody remained until the services were over, and remarkably close attention was given the speaker.

If later on religious services prove attractive, the musical feature will be improved upon, as there was no instrumental music yesterday except the piano. Local ministers and preachers visiting the fair will be asked to deliver sermons at the various services."

It is an error to suppose that Drunkenness, Morphine and Tobacco Habit cannot be cured. The Double Chloride of Gold is known to be a positive antidote for those habits, or rather disease, and the wonderful cures effected through its agency have given the remedy a national reputation. Until recently, the "Gold Treatment" was only given at expensive sanitariums, but at the present time it can be had of any first class druggist. Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets are guaranteed to cure any case of Drunkenness, Morphine or Tobacco Habit and no effort whatever is required from the person taking them. The use of Tobacco, Liquor or the Drug is permitted until such time as they are voluntarily given up. These Tablets may also be given without the knowledge of the patient, and a permanent cure is sure to follow their use. The price of the Tablets —$1,00—certainly places them within the reach of all. If your druggist does not keep them write for full particulars to the Ohio Chemical Co., Lima, Ohio.

FROM ALL AROUND THE STATE.

News Gathered from all Sections of the Commonwealth.

RIDGWAY, June 23.—The Ridgway bank, a private institution, yesterday posted the following notice on its doors:

"Owing to the present depressed financial situation, rendering it impossible to realize on securities of any kind, and, therefore, being unable to meet all obligations, we have decided that it is for the best interests of all creditors of the Ridgway bank to close its doors. We believe the assets to be in excess of the liabilities, and that all depositors will be paid in full as soon as the assets can be realized. A full statement will be given to the public as soon as the same can be prepared."

The notice was signed by D. C. Oyster, president, and I. D. Bell, cashier. A gentleman, who was in close consultation with the officials of the bank during the night, estimates the assets at $364,000 and the liabilities at $216,000. This bank had the confidence of the working people, many of whom have all their wealth in the bank's care.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following fourth-class postmasters were appointed in Penusylvania yesterday: Aquetong, Bucks county, D. Krusen Ely, vice B. C. Doan, resigned; Grill, Berks county, E. L. Fritz, vice H. A. Clemens, resigned; Manatawny, Berks county, T. K. Houreman, vice F. R. Cleaver, resigned; Mountain, Berks county, Sarah A. Levan, vice Moses Youser, resigned; Pine Ridge, Bedford county, Mrs. Martha Ward, vice Mary A. Vonstein, resigned; Piney Creek, Bedford county, T. Campbell, vice John Morse dead; Seemsville, Northampton county, C. H. Snyder, vice J. S. Bartholomew, resigned; Seward, Westmoreland county, J. G. Hill, vice Andrew Kerr, resigned; Wallsville, Lackawanna county, N. B. Phillips, vice F. A. Seamans, resigned; Worman, Berks county, E. M. Fryermuth, vice H. Smith, resigned.

EASTON, June 26.—The following resolutions were adopted Saturday afternoon at the meeting of the Bar Association of Northampton county relative to the death of Congressman Mutchler:

"The members of this association have learned with profound regret of the death of Hon. William Mutchler, our fellow-member, and offer this tribute to his memory. His was a life of unusual influence and prominence, and his death is a marked loss to the bar, society and the country. Mild in manner and retiring in disposition, yet his life was an aggressive force, far-reaching and beneficial. Gentle and conciliatory in all his acts, yet in his influence strong and assertive.

"As a citizen he was a living good to his community; as a representative a strength to his party and a benefactor to his country; as a lawyer clear, faithful and profound; as a man honorable, courteous, kind-hearted and true. To his friends a living pleasure; to the community a constant benefit; to the bar deservedly an ornament, his death is a public loss."

KANE, June 26.—The second section of freight train No. 59 was wrecked about six miles west of here. Four sailors who were en route from Baltimore to Erie were stealing a ride in a box car, and two of the number, Harry Tray and John Stewart, of Philadelphia, were instantly killed, the former's body being literally ground to atoms. J. Kennedy, of Hartford, Conn., and Thomas Nolan, of Baltimore, were seriously hurt, but may recover.

The men had been shipped from Baltimore to join their boat at Erie, but at Renovo they stopped over and spent all the money provided for their car fare at a bar and chose to steal transportation to their destination rather than walk. Fifteen cars were totally wrecked and the tracks were blocked for several hours. The accident was caused by the breaking of a wheel on one of the cars.

WEST CHESTER, June 24.—A delicate surgical operation was performed upon Miss Ella Manley, of this borough. Recently she hit her head with a hatchet, which caused a bruise, but no rupture of the skin. A lump developed, and for some days she has suffered great pain. The surgeons found that the skull had been so greatly injured that the brain was oozing through it. The doctors removed a portion of the brain, treated the skull, and Miss Manley has greatly improved.

READING, June 24.—Max Wissel, residing at Waynesburg Junction, is lying in the Reading hospital in an unconscious condition with a fractured skull. Wissel bought a horse in this city, and in driving home with him the horse shied at the cars, and when Wissel alighted from the wagon and seized hold of the reins the animal dragged him across the tracks and trampled upon him. Wissel is 38 years of age. He is not expected to live more than a few hours.

TITUSVILLE, June 26.—Mrs. Emma Crecraft is under arrest here charged with the murder of her husband, John, who died on July 25, 1892, under suspicious circumstances. Marvin Newton was also arrested in Jamestown and brought here on the same charge. Mrs. Crecraft says she has been expecting this for some time, as the relatives of her husband have been persecuting her for over a year. The informant against the accused is John F. Parker, a brother-in-law of the deceased.

JENKINTOWN, June 24.—The class room at Abington Friends' school, near this place, was well filled with an intelligent audience yesterday to witness the graduating exercises. The class was composed of five graduates, as follows: J. Russell Smith, M. Katharine Leland, Henrietta Steward, Levi S. Taylor and A. Lucile Levick. After the principal had presented the diplomas the graduates rendered their class day exercises.

READING, June 27.—The drought which has prevailed in Eastern Pennsylvania the past four weeks has been broken. Rain began falling Sunday evening and continued until yesterday afternoon. The potato, corn and oat crops were suffering greatly for want of rain. It is now believed that these crops are safe, and that the yield will be fully up to the average.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—United States Commissioner Edmunds yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Lee Kee, in which he decides that the defendant "was and is found unlawfully within the United States and orders and directs that he, the said Lee Kee, the defendant, be removed from the United States to China, the country from whence he came, at the cost of the United States."

READING, June 28.—The puddle mill of the Reading Rolling Mill Company resumed yesterday, the differences between the puddlers and the management having been satisfactorily adjusted. The puddlers asked for an advance in their wages, which, after a few days' delay, was granted. They were receiving $3 per ton and wanted $3.40 which the company has agreed to pay.

WEST CHESTER, June 23.—John Russell, of Chadd's Ford, shot into a group of men at that place, wounding David Flemming and Spencer Hovington. Delaware county officers have chased him over the Chester county line, and he is supposed to be hiding somewhere in the woods in the latter district. It is alleged by Russell's friends that he is feeble-minded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—In crossing a fence around the property of Samuel Addleman, on School Lane, where one of his companions had thrown a baseball, 12-year-old Adam Gutron, of the Falls of Schuylkill, was set upon by a bull dog and had a narrow escape from being chewed to pieces.

The dog fastened his teeth in the boy's right forearm, and only released its hold when struck with a stone. It bit the boy on the right knee and on the left arm, besides tearing his clothing almost entirely off his person. The owner refused to shoot. The dog has bitten several of the boys of the locality, but none of them seriously.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—There were chartered yesterday the Westminster Coal Company, of Wilkes-Barre, capital $500; Van Gunden Granite and Marble Works, of Philadelphia, capital $5,000; the treasurer is William F. Van Gunden. Oxford Oil Company, of Pittsburg, capital $3,000; Red Lion Water Company, of Red Lion, York county, capital $10,000; Duquesne Reduction Company, of Pittsburg, capital $50,000; Pittsburg, Crafton and Mansfield Street Railway, capital $500,000.

EASTON, June 27.—H. C. Gill, manager of the Crystal museum, this city, has disappeared, leaving a lot of unpaid bills to Bostonians. He also owes performers for last week. Performers for this week's bill arrived yesterday and are greatly distressed. Most of them had only enough money to get here and have telegraphed friends in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago to help them out.

HARRISBURG, June 28.—It is expected now that work of the re-modeling of the old capitol and the erection of the new fire-proof library building will begin very soon. The board of public buildings and grounds met yesterday and selected John T. Windrim, of Philadelphia, son of Director Windrim, as the architect to prepare the plans and superintend the work.

LEBANON, June 28.—The two Bird-Coleman furnaces at Cornwall have been blown out, throwing a large number of men out of employment. A number of laborers on the ore banks will also be suspended. Thirty-five men employed at Light's rolling mill in this city, have received notice of suspension, owing to lack of orders.

READING, June 28.—In the courthouse here a fracas occurred between Constable Lyon and Sergeant Gehret, of the police force. They had a dispute about costs, during which Lyon called Gehret a liar. For this Lyon was knocked down and severely pummeled. The sergeant was subsequently arrested for assault and battery.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—There were chartered yesterday: Sheafer's Creek Water Company, of Llewellyn, Schuylkill county, capital $16,000; the Downie Pump Company, Valencia, Butler county, capital $75,000; Lenoxville Co-operative Butter and Cheese Company, of Susquehanna county, capital, $5,000.

READING, June 28.—After a long delay the city tax rate has been fixed by councils at 6 mills. The tax committee had recommended an 8-mill rate. The appropriation for house sewerage was cut to the extent of $40,000. The total amount of all appropriations, with this reduction, is $410,000.

HARRISBURG, June 27.—Governor Pattison last evening announced his disapproval of the bill appropriating $5,000 for the purpose of erecting a protection wall and filling the washouts caused by the erection of dam number one and abutment thereto of the Beaver division of the Pennsylvania canal at Bridgewater.

PRESCOTT, June 27.—Mrs. Isaac Geib, residing on the farm of Aaron Vogt, near this place, was engaged in raking hay with a horse rake when the horse ran away throwing the woman from the seat directly in front of the rake. She was dragged some distance and very seriously injured internally.

READING, June 26.—The prison inspectors have decided to issue but three hundred passes to the hanging of Buccieri on Thursday next, owing to the limited space in the jail yard. The sheriff was authorized to issue the cards of the admission for the city and country newspaper representatives.

READING, June 24.—The members of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, who have been enjoying their annual summer outing this week, left this city yesterday for their respective homes. They expressed themselves delighted with the entertainment furnished them by the Reading Press club and board of trade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—John Simmons, aged 67 years, of 2312 St. Albans place, while riding a bicycle, fell from the machine under the wheels of a passing ice wagon at Twenty-First and Fitzwater streets. He was taken to the Polyclinic hospital, suffering from a broken ankle.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The candy store of George Kendel, Main and Sumac streets, Germantown, was entered by thieves and robbed of a small quantity of goods. A thief also broke into the residence of George Knowlton, No. 118 Apsley street, and stole several articles of jewelry.

FITZTOWN, June 26.—The large Swiss barn on the farm of Adam Meyer, near this place, burned to the ground. The origin of the fire is unknown. The harness and cattle were rescued. The dwelling was saved by the wind blowing the flames away from the building.

EDINBURGH, June 28.—A. H. Smith, the lawyer's clerk who was arrested in December last on a charge of forging literary and historical documents, a number of which he sold to collectors at large prices, was found guilty yesterday and sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

GETTYSBURG, June 27.—Rev. Charles A. Hay, president of the theological seminary of the Gettysburg Lutheran College, died suddenly at his home here yesterday. Dr. Hay was born in York on February 11, 1821.

WEST CHESTER, June 27.—Mary A. Tels, of Phœnixville, has brought suit for $10,000 against the Philadelphia and Reading railroad for injuries sustained in the West Manayunk disaster.

WEST CHESTER, June 28.—Eli Davis, an old soldier who died here from lockjaw, caused by the bite of a cat, was buried yesterday.

READING, June 28.—George Seiling, a well-known artist of this city, died yesterday after a short illness, aged 70 years.

JOHNSTOWN, June 28.—During a quarrel Mrs. Jacob Jones, a bride of two weeks, in Cambria, bit off her husband's ear.

Captain Gardner Spoken.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., June 28.—Schooner Julia Costa reports that she spoke Captain Gardner of the dory Flying Dutchman, 140 miles east southeast of Cape Sable. Captain Gardner, who sailed from Shelburne, N. S., some time ago for the nearest European port, wished to have his dog, his only companion, landed, as it was ill. The captain of the Costa brought the dog to port.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN.

EDITED BY MRS M. P. TUTEN.

CENTRE COUNTY AND BELLEFONTE LOCAL OFFICERS.

President—Mrs John P. Harris.
Vice Pres.—Mrs. James Harris.
Secretary—Miss Eliza Thomas.
Treasurer—Mrs. D. D. Mitchell.

Regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. is held every Thursday at 4 o'clock P. M. in the W. C. T. U. rooms, No. 20, Criders Exchange.

Gospel temperance meeting every Sunday afternoon at 2.30 at the same place.

A cordial invitation to attend these meetings is extended to all.

Sewing school every Saturday afternoon from 2 to 4; also held at room 20. To this school children are earnestly invited.

The exchange is open every Friday at 3 P. M. in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A in Criders Exchange. A good variety of bread pies, puddings, cake and candy always on hand, Orders for Sunday dinner deserts promptly filled.

We find in the Semi Weekly News of Huntingdon the following open letter to the judges of the courts of that county on the question of granting license which we think a proper article for our W C T U Column this week.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE JUDGES.

MR. EDITOR: It is surprisingly strange that our judges after four years of successful prohibition in our county, approved by the Supreme court, show such a determined disposition to impose licensed saloons and distilleries upon us regardless of the prayers and remonstrances of the best people of the county. The judges seem to take a real pleasure in granting these licenses as if they were really coming to us on an errand of mercy.

Last year and the year before the temperance women of our county traveled all over the county procuring signers to remonstrances, for the reason that our present license law says the court shall hear remonstrances, and that they may grant the license, or shall refuse it, according to the number and character of the petitioners for and against it. It will be noticed here that the word "may" is used in granting the license, and "shall" in refusing it.

Remonstrances were filed both of those years against each and every applicant, largely signed by the best people of the county. But the court refused to hear them. One signer to the application seemed to have more weight with the court than a dozen or more men who could give a reason. No remonstrances were filed against the applicants of Huntingdon this year because it was supposed useless. And as if we did not have drunkenness enough in our town the last two years, one more saloon was licensed the present year. We feel safe in saying that we have more drunkenness in Huntingdon today than has been known in this place for the last fifteen or twenty years. We have drunken men of all ages from the old gray headed sire down to the beardless boys. And as a result of this drunkenness our Ladies Aid Society on their missions of mercy have found among the poor of our town misery, wretchedness and want, such as was never known during our four years of prohibition.

It is well known that the penalty for violating our present license law is very severe; yet our liquor dealers seem quite as safe in their dealings as our grocery men. Several men were returned to the court some two years ago for violation of the liquor laws, but for some reason suits were not pressed against them and since that time no one has attempted to return any one for such violation of law, so that it may be considered a very safe business in our county to-day. I am not prepared to say where they get the liquor, but one thing I do know, that the drunkards of our town have no trouble to get all they want to keep them intoxicated nearly all the time, and we do not have any speak-easies to blame with this.

It is really no wonder that the Christian temperance people of Huntingdon and over the county feel disheartened and discouraged, knowing they have a mighty foe to contend with and the court seemingly against them.

I can think of no position a man can possibly occupy in our State where as great responsibilities rest upon him as that of a license judge; for the reason that he has the authority vested in him to prevent more crime than any other man holding an office in our state. And I think the good people of Huntingdon county, where we have properly tested the matter of license and no license, will agree with all I have said.

The judges may justify themselves in the granting of license on the grounds that they are doing what the law and the oath they have taken requires them to do; that their oath binds them to obey the laws of this commonwealth and that one of them is that license to sell intoxicating liquors may be granted by the courts. It does not say shall be granted, leaving it a matter of discretion with the courts.

A few days after our recent license court had been in session and granted the license for the present year, I noticed two men on one of our most prominent streets trying to lead a drunken man to his home. On their way they had to pass three of our churches and as each one held him by an arm his feet dragged upon the street until the men were evidently unable to hold him up any longer when they left him fall on the street like a dead man. While he lay in this condition one of the men went up the street and procured an old wheelbarrow, loaded the man on it and wheeling him dumped him off at his home. I wondered as I gazed upon this object of pity how our judges would have felt had they witnessed this scene. Would they consider they had done the best they could to protect this poor man and his family from such ruin and disgrace by the license they had so recently granted?

The man who seeks the office of judge counts the cost before he starts and well knows the kind of an oath he will have to take—and that he will have to dispose of the license, either to grant or refuse them. Taking this view of the case, and I think it is reasonable, I am unable to see why the judges should not be responsible for the evils growing out of the license granted by them when they freely accepted of the office and granted the license regardless of the discretion given them to refuse it.

It has been wisely said that a Christian should never do any act or engage in any thing upon which he could not ask God's blessing. Now, I should like to know how our judges could ask God's blessing on the license they have granted, that can only result in evil, and that continuously? How would such a prayer sound?

It is the bounded duty of every Christian, I care not whether he be judge or juror, to remove anything out of the way of a weak brother that may cause him to stumble or sin, instead of placing it in his pathway, as many of our license judges do. And no Christain should accept of an office that would prevent him from doing this. It is certainly better to move the temptation out of his way than to punish him as a criminal.

"This license is granted." These four small words used by license court, seem very mild and harmless, and no doubt are often proclaimed from the bench without a single serious thought. But, ah! Who can know or imagine the evil resulting from them. God only knows. Certain it is they have been the cause of every crime known in all our penal code. The rebel General Beaureguard's order to fire on Fort Sumpter was easily given and perhaps had given him but little serious forethought, yet it cost almost a million of lives and billions of money. But these four words used by a licensed conrt have cost many more lives and billions more money. And the end is not yet.

"This license is granted." How many bitter tears have been shed over these words by poor heart broken women for their ruined husbands, and sons, and for their half clad and starving children. Well may they take up the wail of the weeping prophet: "Oh, it is nothing to you, all ye that pass by? behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto my sorrow which is done unto me."And I as the dark clouds without a silver lining hang over them to-day they can only add, "How long, oh, God, how long?"

As boys are indispensable in keeping up the liquor business we think it would be but a matter of justice for every judge who grants license to give at least one boy to keep the mill grinding. If he was the son of his own, a son-in-law or an adopted son the license proclamations might read differently, perhaps this way; This application is refused.

What a change these two words make. They would in many cases change the drunkard's miserable home into a place of rejoicing. They would supply bread and clothing for many who are now in want and destitution. And how easy it would have been for our judges with the discretion vested in them to have said to each applicant in our county: "Your application is refused." I feel confident that Heaven would have commended their action, the supreme court would have approved it, and the good people of Huntingdon county would have rejoiced over it. And why they did not do so with the people of our county so much opposed to license is a mystry I never expected to understand.

A test of four years in Huntingdon county without license and with ample accommodations for strangers and travelers in every part of the county should convince the court that a saloon annex is not necessary in any part of our county for entertainments of strangers and travelers.

The refusal of all licenses in Huntingdon county would only have affected the interest of ten or eleven men and would in no way have prevented them from engaging in any other legitimate business, while granting the license more or less injures every person in the county, thus affecting a population of some 35,000. How unequal this seems.

One fact worthy of notice in our present license law is, that words seem to have their most common meaning so long as they refer in the granting of license, but when it comes to refusing them the lawyers and judges who are favorable to granting them contend that the words of the statute are not to be taken in their common meaning; that may and shall are synonymous terms; that may means shall and shall may, as the case may be.

Now, that the reader may understand the object of placing what would seem like a force meaning upon these common English words, our present license law says that the courts may grant license, thus leaving it optional with the judges either to grant the license or refuse it. But by construing this word to mean shall it at once takes away the discretion of the court and makes the granting of license mandatory or compulsory, that the judges have no choice in the matter.

It seems strange that so few judges are willing to take this word may as it appears in the statute in its common meaning. One would suppose that they would be glad to have an excuse for refusing the license. And knowing also that the supreme court would sustain them in exercising their discretion, and it has decided time and again that it will not interfere with the discretion of the lower courts in either granting or refusing license.

Then taking a common sense view of the Brooks law, and we think this is the way every law should be considered, or if they are so intricate that only lawyers and judges can understand them, we think it would be a crime to punish ignorant men for violating them. I say, taking a common sense view of our present license law, especially where remonstrances are filed against the applicants, I am unable to see why the judges are not responsible for the evils resulting from the license granted by them, when they freely volunteered to sit as judges and refused to properly exercise the discretion the law seems to have placed in their hands that they might protect themselves from any responsibitity resting upon their granting of license to sell intoxicating liquors.

I do believe if judges could but see the one-half of the evils resulting from even one license granted by them they would seriously hesitate before granting another one. I wish to say in closing this article that I have written it in kindness, and with all deference and respect to our county judges who have only done what, alas! the vast majority of the judges of the State have been doing. But if they have done the best they possibly could under the law, for themselves, for God, and the people by the license they have granted in our county, then the Bible must be a little like a portion of the Brooks license law. It says one thing and means another.

I am willing, however, to leave it to the Christian people of Huntingdon county and elsewhere to decide between us. If I have said anything inconsistent with our present license law I am willing to be corrected.

C. R. MCCARTHY.

Huntingdon, Pa.

—There was a Methodist festival at the house of Rev. J. A. Woodcock, on Linn street, last Thursday evening. Preparations had been made to hold it on the lawn but the rain interferred. It did not prevent the affair being a success, however; it takes more than rain to break up a Methodist festival.

Mr. C. M. Lauer

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Yours respectfully, JOHN BURKE.
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After your roads and streets are macadamized, the Champion Road Roller, operated by horses, can be used to great advantage in rolling down the loose stone to make the road smooth. Those in want of Road Machinery will promote their own interest by inspecting the above machinery before purchasing.

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WE ARE PREPARED to supply the trade with the above High Class Explosives at the very lowest prices. We guarantee the lowest prices for the best goods in this line ever offered for sale in this community.

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THE EUREKA

As they keep nothing but the Freshest and Best Groceries, and sell at One Cash Price to all, a price so low that none sell lower. Fresh goods received every day. Country produce of every description purchased, and highest market prices paid. If you have any doubt about what we say come in and see us, we will prove it true.

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of C. C. Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, deceased. Letters of Administration on the estate of C. C. Nestlerode, late of Liberty township, Centre county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to H. F. Kessinger, of Liberty township, whose postoffice address is Blanchard, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands, will make known the same without delay.

H. F. KESSINGER, Administrator.
CLEMENT DALE, Attorney. 24 25 6t

60,00 TIES WANTED.

Proposals will be received by The Central Railroad of Pennsylvania for furnishing 60,000 White Oak and Rock Oak Ties, to be delivered immediately along the line of its railroad from Bellefonte to Mill Hall, as now surveyed and located through Nittany Valley. All ties are to be 8½ feet in length, 7 inches in thickness, and No. 1's not less than 7 inches face and No. 2's not less than 6 inches in face. For further particulars apply to

J. W. Gephart,
Supt. of Construction,
May 8th, 1893. BELLEFONTE, PA.

WHITES - - - - Canada Thistle - - Exterminator.

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Whites Canada Thistle Exterminator is a preparation discovered and put on the market by Samuel White, of Bellefonte, Pa. A tablespoonful of this preparation placed on a thistle will kill every stalk so treated in five days from the top of the ground to the extreme length of the root. This has been proven by actual experiment. If applied according to directions furnished with every lot sold it is guaranteed to do the work. A number of Centre county land owners have given the Exterminator a thorough trial, among whom are Brockerhoff Bros. and W. Fred Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds has instructed his farmers to get as much as is needed to exterminate this pest from all of his farms.

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FOR RENT.—A five room house on West High Street. Cheap rent. Possession given immediately. Also a 6 room house one of 4 rooms and 2 and 3 rooms. Inquire of ISAAC HAUPT, agent.
vol 24 no 8—tt

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made to order, at two dollars less a pair than than the same can be purchased in Bellefonte or any other large town.

First class work and material. Nothing cheap but the price. Satisfaction guaranteed in fit and style.

All I ask is one trial, I know that after that I shall have your trade.

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Clothes REPAIRED, CLEANSED AND PRESSED.—I have concluded to take up my old trade and am now prepared to do Repairing, Cleaning and Pressing of Clothes at my residence, No. 231 East Lamb street. I solicit a share of patronage and guarantee perfect satisfaction. Work gathered and delivered promptly and charges as low as can possibly be made. A postal card dropped in the mail will receive attention at once.
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A LUCKY WIFE.

How She Saved Her Husband from Judge Lynch.

Sage Bar was excited. Six horses were missing from Bill Hines' drove. Fifteen minutes after Bill had reported his loss at the Bar a party had found the trail and ridden off toward the southwest. Presently, as they were crossing a wet bit of land in a hollow, Bill who led the party, looked sharply at the hoof prints sunk deep in the soil and reined up quickly.

"Look at the shoe mark!" he exclaimed, pointing down at the trail.

"By guns! it's the easterner's hoss shoe!" ejaculated Sam Pike after an instant's scrutiny of the hoof prints, among which were several larger than the rest showing the clear impress of a shoe. The others were those of unshod horses. Then the party scanned the marks closely. Then the men looked at each other with ugly frowns.

"Well," said Bill, tentatively, at last.

No one answered for a moment. Then Sam remarked: "It looks bad for the easterner, sure! Th' haint anyone got hoss shoes like them in the district except him. I'm sorry if the feller's put his head in a rope's end, boys. But we'll have ter foller him up. Who'll go back?"

A couple of the party volunteered. The men separated. Part of them moved forward on the trail. The others turned their horses at right angles to the former line of march and loped on toward the easterner's cabin.

The easterner otherwise Jack Craig, of whom they had been speaking, had been in Sage Bar only a short time. He was a tenderfoot, out and out. When he came to the Bar he brought his wife with him. She was a bright, pretty little woman, but they hardly knew her in the settlement. Craig always had been reserved, and the two had kept by themselves in the little cabin which stood a mile or so away from town. So Sage Bar had come to consider the pair a "queer lot," and to designate them as "the easterner and his wife," which was intended to be anything but complimentary.

When the trailing party reined up in front of Craig's cabin they found the object of their search sitting on a log before the door, smoking. From his dress, bespatted with mud, it was evident that he had just returned from riding. The party exchanged glances of understanding.

Sam Pike came to the point at once. "Craig," he said, "yer wanted down ter the Bar."

"What's that?" demanded the easterner, angrily.

"Yer wanted down ter the Bar!" Sam repeated. "For hoss stealing!" he added.

Craig's face was aflame in the instant. He sprang from his seat, throwing back his hand to his hip. But the others had him covered, and his hand dropped loosely by his side again. It's a——lie," he said "and you know it!"

Just then a woman's figure appeared in the cabin doorway. It was Craig's wife.

"What's the matter?" she questioned anxiously, seeing her husband's attitude.

Craig spoke up quickly: Go back, Dolly! They've got up a dirty story about me and want me to go to the Bar. But I'll come back in a little while."

Sam had a great fear of women's tongues and tears and immediately ordered Craig to mount a horse which another man at a word secured from the stable near by. She looked on dumbly, seeming hardly to comprehend what was taking place, but as she saw her husband walk toward the horse, she ran to him, and threw both arms about him, holding him tight to her. He unclasped her arms gently after an instant, and mounted the horse and, turning in the saddle, waved his hand to her. Then they rode away, and, after they had gone a piece, Sam looked back and saw the woman still standing there, her hands loosely locked before her, watching them with wide open eyes. "She's grit fer the backbone," muttered that worthy, and lashed his horse into a gallop.

All Sage Bar crowded around the party when they drew rein in town, and there were some who would have strung Craig up on the spot when Sam had told the story. Sage Bar was in that stage of progress where horse stealing was a capital offense and a short shift was granted to offenders. But Sam's protest that nothing should be done until the Hines party returned was heeded, and the prisoner was put in an empty cabin, tied hand and foot, several of the men agreeing to stand guard.

The afternoon waned away and evening came and the Hines party did not make its appearance. So Craig was given something to eat and then was fastened tightly once more, and the men rolled themselves up in their blankets in front of the cabin about eleven o'clock, leaving only Jo Stetson on guard.

Stetson sat himself down on a stump and lit a pipe, and with his rifle across his knee was thinking about some "mavericks" he had branded that day. Presently he imagined he heard a soft step from the prairie. He raised his head and listened. Just then the moon showed a rim beyond a sailing cloud, and its light fell on a figure —a woman's figure—making its way toward the cabin. Stetson rose to his feet, letting his rifle butt drop on the ground, and curiously surveyed the woman, who was close to him now. It was the easterner's wife.

"Is he in there?" she said, her voice trembling a bit.

"Yes," answered Stetson.

"Can't I see him?" she asked. "Only for a moment," she added.

"Can't do it, mar'm," said Stetson, decidedly.

For a moment she was quiet, looking longingly toward the cabin and clasping her hands softly. The man hoped she would go. He had hated to say no and he didn't know how long his determination to refuse would last. "But they say they're going to try him to-morrow, and I mayn't get another chance." She looked at him so sadly and yet so bravely withal that Stetson wavered and was lost.

"For five minutes, then, no more!" he said, half repenting of his words the instant they were uttered.

But he unlocked the door, let her pass in then locked it behind her again. Then he stood outside the door cursing himself. Presently there was a rap from the inside of the cabin, and, much relieved he undid the door. But he kept his finger on the hammer of his rifle as he stood aside to allow her to pass.

She came out quickly. Stetson turned and bent to fasten the door. As he did so, he felt a tingling-cold metal against his head, and heard in her voice, now without a tremble:

"Put up your hand and do it quickly!" The order was so distinctly put and so emphatically backed up by the cold metal which Stetson knew only too well was the dangerous end of a revolver, that he did not hesitate. As he threw up his hands, the door was pulled open from the inside and a man dashed out and melted in the darkness of the prairie. A moment more and the hoof beats of a horse came back, sounding clear and sharp on the still air.

The men who had been asleep till now, awakened by the noise, sleepily raised themselves on their elbows. The woman had not moved the pistol from Stetson's head. But she now dropped the weapon quickly and started to run. In an instant Stetson was after her, and, wild at being outwitted, had run her down and caught her before she had gone fifty yards. As he grasped her by the shoulders the hoof beats were dying on the air and the woman looked into her captor's face with an exultant smile.

Stetson brought her back to the cabin, and in a half-shamed way told his story. The woman was quet and did not seem to hear what they said. Despite their chagrin at having been worsted by a woman, the men could not but admire her pluck and skill. Then then argued as to what they should do with her, and finally decided to take her into town as soon as it was light. They locked her in the cabin and then sat up and talked the rest ot the night. They felt that it would be useless to attempt to trail Craig in the dark, and, to tell the truth, they were just a bit fearful that the woman would escape them unless they kept a sharp lookout.

When morning came a big party set off in pursuit of Craig. But they had scant hope of overtaking him with a horse under him and his many hours' start. The easterner's wife still remained locked in the cabin. Sage Bar for once found itself nonplused. Law and order had been reversed by a woman and the town had the offender in custody. But smoke and ponder as it might, Sage Bar was at a loss to know how to proceed. All the laws of the settlement, unwritten though they were, had sprung from an acute sense of frontier needs, and referred to men. There was an undefinable feeling among the Sage Bar solons that these laws could not be applied with propriety to women, and so they talked much, smoked and drank much more, and did—nothing. When the Hines party come in, tired, hungry and empty-handed, no solution of the difficulty presented itself, and so, with admirable judgment, the town decided to free itself of further responsiblity by setting the woman at liberty. The easterner's wife was pale and evidently worn out when they brought her out of the cabin; but she said not a word when they told her she might go, and walked off in the direction of her home with a smile, half of defiance, half of satisfaction. That night the party which had gone in pursuit of Craig returned, having made a fruitless search.

Two days later, just as Sage Bar was preparing its evening meal, two men were seen riding over a swell from the northeast. Five horses were driven loosely before them. When the men got nearer the town one of them was recognized as the easterner. He was riding bare-headed, and beside him rode another, dark and swarthy, his arms bound to his sides, his horse led by Craig. All Sage Bar assembled about the party while Craig told the story of how he had ridden away that night, had struck the trail of the horses, and following it had brought the Mexican thief to terms with a shot from his rifle, and then came back. And when he had done there were cheers for the easterner such as the town hadn't had a chance to relieve itself of for a long while, and to this day there is not a man in Sage Bar but touches his slouch hat to the easterner's wife, whom Jo Stetson declares is "th' sandiest little woman in the west!"—Kansas City Times.

CHILDHOOD AND OLD AGE.

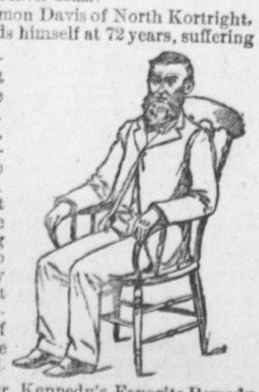
The Tender Grandchild and a Well-to-do Old Gentleman of 72, Acknowledge Obligations.

The preparation that can be taken with safety and benefit by the tender infant, and that nourishes, strengthens, and cures the aged and infirm, is one that can truly be called scientific. Such a preparation was discovered by Dr. David Kennedy and named Favorite Remedy. It is prescribed and recommended the world over, by the medical profession, as the best medicine produced for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

This beautiful child whose picture is shown here, is the grandchild of Mr. J. E. Palmateer of Athens, N.Y., who had been cured of gravel in the kidneys and insomonia, (sleeplessnes) finishes his letter by saying:

"But this is not all Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy has done for our family. My little grand daughter had eczema the worst way; she was a mass of running sores from her ears around the entire neck to her cheeks. My wife gave her Favorite Remedy in small doses, and what was the result? To-day the sores have all disappeared, the skin is smooth and clear, and she is fat and rugged and as bright as a silver dollar.

Mr. Solomon Davis of North Kortright, N. Y,, finds himself at 72 years, suffering from neuralgia, felt tired all the time, weak, languid, poor appetite, and no ambition. Thought at his age nothing could do him any good, but like hundreds of other people in his condition tried Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and began to get better at once, and now feels as hale and hearty as he ever did.



It is particularly pleasing when sickness is as common as now, to know that there is a remedy that cures disease, builds up the weak and debilitated, strengthens the nerves, and has restored to health and strength, men and women who have been confined to their homes for months on beds of sickness.

COMPLETELY UPROOTED.

How many remedies there are which merely relieve without uprooting disease. The contrast with sterling medicines which such paliatives afford, not only enhances the dignity of the former, but serves to emphasize the folly of employing half-way measures when thorough ones are available. A marked instance of this is the effect, on the one hand, of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in cases of chills and fever and billious intermittent, and on the other of ordinary remedies in maladies of this type. By the Bitters, malarial complaint in every stage, and of the most malignant type, are completely conquered and lose their hold upon the system. They are rarely, if ever, dislodged by the ordinary resources of medicine, although their symptoms may unquestionably be mitigated through such means. The same holds good of indigestion, billiousness, kidney complaint, rheumatism, nervousness and debility. By the Bitters they are cured when many remedies fail.

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They would make it possible for farmers to take advantage promptly of the highest market, no matter at what season of the year.

They would save him days and weeks of time which he wastes every year in wallowing through the disgusting mire of dirt roads.

They would reduce to a minimum the wear and tear on wagons and carriages.

They would lessen the expense in keeping horses in working order, and fewer horses would be required in the country to perform the farmer's work.

They would require less to keep them in repair than do the dirt roads.

They would make it easier for a team to pull several tons over their smooth surface than to draw a wagon through the mud.

They would afford ready communication with the outside world at all seasons of the year.

They would save the farmer many vexatious and nervous strains.

They would practically shorten the distance to the local market.

They would increase the demand for country and suburban property.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

THE Houtzdale Observer is of the opinion that the next judge of Clearfield county will be a republican should the republicans nominate an acceptable candidate. It declares that at the recent democratic primaries over 800 democrats scratched the name of Judge Krebs from their ticket. It intimates that the liquor question will be a considerable factor in the contest and declares that the independent voters of both parties will not "support those who attach extraordinary importance to hotel and saloon keepers and those who permit such men to dictate as to how they shall vote." We are bound to say, however, that the references of the Observer to the condition of Judge Kreb's health are in very bad taste and its article would have been much stronger had they been omitted. That might be a matter for private inquiry, but hardly for discussion in the newspaper.—Altoona Tribune.

The only Double Extract Sarsaparilla is Manners. It's the best because it cures. Take no other. 50cts.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

THAT was a very foolish telegram from Fall River which predicted trouble in case Lizzie Borden attempted to attend church and it was probably a pure invention since the young woman had the sympathy and support of the pastor and many of her fellow members. But even if she were guilty of all that is alleged against her would the spirit of Christianity exclude her from the privilege of attending church? We think not.

A prominent French newspaper calls attention to the fact that while the United States is in no sense a danger or menace to Europe in a military point of view, she is decidedly so from an economic standpoint. In a few years more, it says, we will have extinguished the debt incurred during the civil war, while by that time the debt of the European countries will amount to $25,000,000,000. We have an army of 27,000 men, equal to about as many as there are in each of the nineteen army corps of France alone. Compare our 27,000 soldiers with the 3,500,000 men kept continually under arms by European countries in times of peace and the secret of our prosperity is at least in part revealed. The millions of men playing soldier in Europe, it must be remembered, are all in the prime of manhood and in the fullness of their strength. They are taken from peaceful occupations, in which they might enrich themselves and contribute to the wealth of their respective nations, and are thus removed as an element in the industrial war which the United States is persistently waging against the nations of the Old World. The time must come when the strain of this unequal contest will become so great that those most heavily burdened by debt and standing armies must give way under the unequal pressure.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep and had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely, it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B W Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Scribner's Magazine for July contains a striking article in the Men's Occupations series by W. Clark Russel (the writer of sea tales) on "The Life of the Merchant Sailor," giving a graphic account of forecastle life in a modern sailing vessel, showing how little it changed since the old days when Dana wrote his "Two Years Before the Mast." The abundant illustrations are by Frank Brangwyn, an English marine artist, whose work is new to American magazines.

Ripans Tabules: see advertisement.

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PURELY a vegetable compound, made entirely of roots and herbs gathered from the forests of Georgia, and has been used by millions of people with the best results. It

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We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at $1.00 per package.

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Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

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(In writing please mention this paper.)

LETTER LIST

Following are the letters uncalled for in the post-office, Bellefonte, Pa., June 26, 1893.

Mrs. Thomas Allen, Lizzie Bailey, Mrs. Clara Evans, M. Lillie Gill, Mrs. Emma Kinnedy, Mrs. Sadie Lewis, P. Magino, Tanny Pihlips, Mrs. Annie Welch.

When called for please say advertised.

J. A. FIEDLER, P. M.

Mrs. Roland Kelley, of Centreville, formerly Miss Lida Johnston, of Bellefonte, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Johnston, of Linn street, has been visiting her parent for several weeks.

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A Selfish Woman's Choice.

In the drawing room of a small house—one of a very long terrace in a northern suburb of London—sat a girl by the firelight. The room, a long, narrow one with folding doors, was poorly and shabbily furnished. The furniture and cheap ornaments, however, has been carefully dusted and brushed. Evidently their owners had endeavored to make the best of their threadbare appearance. The girl lay almost at full length on a low American chair placed straight across the hearth-rug seemingly for the purpose of getting the greater amount of benefit from the poor fire burning in the grate. She was tall, slight and fair, and certainly good-looking and a wealth of chestnut hair crowned the top of an exceedingly well-shaped head. The eyes, large and well-opened, looked dreamily into the fire.

The door opened and a lady entered. Shutting the door softly, she stepped with a gliding motion to the girl in the American chair and stood looking down at her. The relationship was evident. The mother was the image of the daughter, grown older, petrified, as it were, into a distinctly unpleasant-looking middle age. The chestnut hair had faded without becoming gray; her eyes, large and well opened, like her daughter's had a stony stare in them; and her mouth the same discontented and sarcastic droop, ten times intensified. Not a pleasant old lady to look upon by any means.

The girl had not removed her eyes from the fire on her mother's entrance. She remained in precisely the same position, apparently oblivious of the fact that Mrs. Grenoble's stony gaze was fixed upon her face.

At last the mother broke the silence.

"I hope, Paula, you have read the letter carefully, and have come at last to a sensible conclusion on the matter."

"Which letter, and what conclusion?" asked the girl, with a sarcastic inflection of her low, clear voice.

"Don't be foolish, Paula," said her mother, testily. "You know perfectly well what I mean. You have a chance that not one girl in 10,000 has—the chance of a rich, fortunate life, without worries, without cares, without——"

"Love," murmured the girl, softly.

"Love!" said her mother, scornfully. "What is love without money? Or what is love worth in comparison with money? Love is a mere word without substance, without reality, without meaning. And you have the opportunity of life-long enjoyment of a princely fortune—£50,000 that will be yours as long as you remain single; and you hesitate?"

"Naturally," said Paula, wearily, as if [illegible] pale face. "Most girls object to the prospect of being an old maid."

"Listen to reason, Paula. You are very young, only just turned twenty. Your whole life up to the present moment has been spent in weary, hopeless poverty; not the poverty of the very poor, who often want daily bread, but who, the bread once gained, have no appearance to keep up. Ours is the poverty of the well-born, the well-bred, the daily striving to keep our shabby clothes presentable, our shabby house and furniture from getting even more worn and threadbare.

"Think what you might do with that £50,000! The dresses you could have to wear, the jewels you might buy: think how you would have the chance of travelling in foreign countries, or seeing places and things you can only sigh and long for now in vain; and then think of your life, married to Charlies Etheridge on his paltry £300 a year, with no prospect of its ever much increasing."

When her mother spoke of the $50,000 Paula's eyes gleamed with a strange light, and her mouth lost its sarcastic droop and quivered with excitement. At the mention of Charles Etheridge's name she slightly brushed her lips with the letter she held in her left hand.

"Well?" said her mother, interrogatively.

"Ah," said Paula, lazily changing her position in the American chair so as to face her mother, "you were saying something to me just now. It seemed rather long. I can't quite remember it all. Ah, yes; about the £50,000 and Uncle Dick's insane will. By the way, I suppose he wasn't mad when he made it, was he? It couldn't be disputed or anything of that kind, could it? What a pity? Fifty thousand pounds is wroth having."

"Yes," said Mrs. Grenoble, "and if you have a grain of sense in your composition you'll keep it, and send Charles Etheridge about his business. You'll be able to ride in your carriage and——"

"Dress like the Princess of Wales," said Paula languidly. "Yes, there is something tangible about ready money after all. Oh, to have something else to wear beside this rag of a gown! Let me think. I would have a tailor-made costume! No. I'd have half a dozen, one for every day in the week, and a tight-fitting jacket trimmed with sable, and a plug mantle for the theatre, and—and—oh, if It could only be!" and the girl's eyes sparkled, and a covetous longing look came over the fair face.

Her mother, with a few more words of caustic persuasion, left the room. She thought she knew her daughter's character better than the girl herself. She knew that the life of pinching poverty had brought out all the worst traits in Paula's disposition, and she hoped to make capital out of them for her own special benefit. If Paula accepted the condition of her uncle's will and lived single, she would naturally live at home, and Mrs. Grenoble would naturally become partaker of all the good things that Paula with her money would be able to procure.

In the meantime Paula was lying back in the chair musing. Presently she lifted the letter with the closely written four pages, and went once move over the well-known lines. As she read her eyes darkened and softened with a tender light, and the droop at the corner of her mouth became less marked.

At the end she laid it in her lap and, without changing her position, read the other letter. The reading took the love light out of her eyes and brought back a covetous gleam which shone like bright steel through her thick lashes.

Then she spoke to herself in a low tone.

"Which is it to be? Love or money? And I must decide to-morrow. Charlie The next [illegible] a year—or—the £50,000."

down rather late to breakfast she found her mother busily reading a long and closely written letter while uttering grunts of strong disapproval.

"What is the matter?" asked Paula, sitting listlessly down at the table, and lazily buttering her toast.

"Why, I have just had a letter from Miss Price and her companion asking me to take her in for a few days. She wants to do some shopping, or make some calls, or something of the kind, and our house is convenient, so she says. I should have thought it too far from town. But then she has her own carriage, or hires one, and we shall not see much of her, that is one comfort. I wonder she does not go to her own relations. She has plenty of them.

"Possible she is afraid," said Paula, languidly. "She is so alarmingly rich, she might think it too much of a temptation to her dear relations to stay with them."

"Paula, you are ridiculous, and you have such strange notions for so young a girl. It is really very impolitic to talk in the way you do. However, I'm too busy to scold now——"

"For small mercies let us be grateful," murmured Paula.

"Miss Price may be here at any moment, and I must see about her room," and Mrs. Grenoble bustled out of the room.

Half an hour afterward there was a meek little rap at the street door. In a few minutes Miss Price and her companion were ushered into the room.

Miss Price was a little thin lady over sixty years old. She wore her light hair, which was streaked with gray, in little curls on each side of her cheeks. Her face was little and shrunken, her figure pinched and small, her hands and feet small. But the worst thing about her was the utterly careworn and miserable expression of her face. A listless wretchedness had, as it were, eaten itself into her withered countenance, and was shown in every gesture of her knotted, veined and trembling hand sand bony neck.

"And yet she has four thousand a year," said Paula to herself.

Miss Price appeared in mortal dread of her companion, and yet totally unable to do without her. Mrs. Mount tyrannized over her in the most barefaced manner, and poor Miss Price submitted meekly in the listless, hopeless way her face betrayed.

"Will there ever be a time when a companion will be necessary to my well being?" thought Paula.

The next morning was fine, and Miss Price elected to do her shopping. A carriage was ordered, for Miss Price was not strong, and the rattle and noise of the omnibuses did not agree with her. But she grumbled at the expense and feared she was ruining herself.

Paula and Mrs. Mount accompanied her. And what a time they had of it! Miss Price wanted dresses, but nothing suited her. The cheap ones were too common, and the better ones were too expensive. Her unhappy face was bent over the goods, comparing them, finding fault now with the texture, but generally with the price. Finally she chose an expensive silk and some brown cashmere, and her face looked more miserable than ever after she had paid the bill. And then to the milliner's and the same scene enacted over again.

Paula watched as in a dream, the pretty, tasteful bonnets changed, as if by magic, into dowdy, common place constructions as soon as they surrounded Miss Price's discontented old face. It seemed to occur to Miss Price also that it did not much matter what she chose, for she kept her face turned resolutely from the mirrors, and deferred at last to Mrs. Mount's judgment. Paula shuddered as she thought that she might come to just such an unpleasant old age. To be dependent on the taste of a companion for the selection of one's clothes! To look so woe begone and wretched as to come to shun the sight of one's own countenance.

Paula was very silent and thoughtful all that evening. Mrs. Grenoble told her it was time—full time to answer the letters. Paula said she would write them to-morrow before breakfast. Her mother said of course there was no doubt as to her choice. No child blessed with such a mother as she had to advise her would hesitate a moment.

Paula answered gravely that the advent of Miss Price had left no doubt in her mind as to which course she would pursue. Her mother looked at her doubtfully as she made this remark, lighting her bed room candle meanwhile; but Paula gave a prodigious yawn, which entirely destroyed any expression her face might have had at the time, and then vanished from the room.

When Paula reached her bedroom she placed her candle on the dressing table, and, sitting down with her elbows on the table and her cheeks resting in her two hands, calmly surveyed her reflection in the glass. It was certainly pleasant to look upon, with its piles of chestnut hair crowning the pale, oval face, and its clear eyes shining in the dim light. But as she gazed Paula, as through a mist, seemed to see the chestnut hair grown scanty and streaked with gray, the face thin and lined, the mouth with its already too discontented droop, intensified and hardened by years of loneliness and unhappiness.

Of what use would fine clothes be with a face like [illegible] for, unloved, would soon [illegible] the young face, and then—she would grow like Miss Price!

"No," said Paula, resolutely, "no; I cannot do it. Not for fifty thousand pounds can I consent to run the risk of growing like Miss Price. I dare say when I am as old as she is I shall be fat and have a red face; but then Charlie will be old, too, and probably fat, so we shan't be able to reproach each other. And we shall be together, and we shall have got over all our little quarrels and misunderstandings, and we shall by that time understand each other's peculiarities. We shall be horribly poor,—'beastly poor,' as Bella Wilfer used to say; but for all that I would rather be with Charlie than with mamma all my life.

"And then the fine clothes—what good are they after one has grown old and ugly? And as to traveling about and seeing things—why, I'd rather stay at home than go about with—a Miss Price. I wish—I wish I could choose Charlie and the £50,000, too. I don't suppose that anybody with more money than Charlie would ask me to marry him. It would not do to run the risk of waiting. No. It is my fate to be Mrs. Etheridge and—well, it's a better fate than to be a Miss Price."

The next morning Paula went down to breakfast with a demure countenance. She and her mother were alone. Miss Price was breakfasting in bed, and Mrs. Mount was bearing her company. Mrs. Grenoble looked at her daughter inquisitively, but Paula subsided languidly into a chair and asked for a cup of coffee. Then she took up the paper and apparently became immersed in the political crisis.

At last Mrs. Grenoble's short allowance of patience gave way.

"Have you written those letters, Paula," she asked.

"What letters?"

"You know as well as I do. The letters to Mr. Etheridge and the lawyer."

"Yes, I have written them."

"And your decision is what was to have been expected?"

"Precisely."

"You have written to Mr. Etheridge breaking off your engagement?"

"I have written to Mr. Etheridge saying I would marry him when he pleases," returned Paula, cooly.

"What!" burst forth Mrs. Grenoble in great fury.

"Well, that was what was to be expected, was it not? We have been engaged two years, and a wedding is generally expected after that length of time, and Charlie wants me to fix the day, and so I've fixed it, and there's an end of the matter."

—*Waverly Magazine.*

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For thirty-eight years Capt. Loud followed the sea, most of that time as master of a vessel, and upon retiring from the water was appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to superintend the seal fisheries in Alaska, which position he held five years. He relates one experience as follows:

"For several years I had been troubled with general nervousness and pain in the region of my heart. My greatest affliction was sleeplessness; it was almost impossible at any time to obtain rest and sleep. Having seen Dr. Miles' remedies advertised I began using Nervine. After taking a small quantity the benefit received was so great that I was positively alarmed, thinking the remedy contained opiates which would finally be injurious to me; but on being assured by the druggist that it was perfectly harmless, I continued it together with the Heart Cure. Today I can conscientiously say that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure did more for me than anything I had ever taken. I had been treated by eminent physicians in New York and San Francisco without benefit. I owe my present good health to the judicious use of these most valuable remedies, and heartily recommend them to all afflicted as I was."—Capt. A. P. Loud, Hampden, Me.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Cure are sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5, express prepaid. They are free from all opiates and dangerous drugs.

JURORS DRAWN FOR THE AUGUST COURT.

GRANE JURORS.

George Shimmel, miner, Philipsburg.
Jacob A. Crider, lumberman, Boggs twp.
L. M. Walker, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Foster Beatty, farmer, Howard twp.
John Summers, teamster, S Philipsburg.
James Butler, laborer, Howard borough.
E C Rowe, superintendent, Philipsburg.
Wesley Crain, laborer, Huston township.
David Murphy laborer, Huston township.
William Garner, farmer, Ferguson twp.
John Kenyon, clerk, Philipsburg.
Jacob Hicks, farmer, Half Moon twp.
John Carson, farmer, Patton township.
S. T. Lobaugh, printer. Centre Hall.
Albert L. Schaeffer, carpenter, Walker twp.
Amos Dunkle, carpenter, Howard borough
William Ross, mason, Rush township.
Philip Young, gentleman, Worth twp.
W. H. Reifsnyder, auctioneer, Millheim.
Frank Spatzer, miner, Rush township.
Clayton Etters, miller, College township.
F. D. Hosterman, farmer, Fregg twp.
Robt. J Haines, gentlemen Snow Shoe.
Chas Humphrey, laborer, Philipsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

R. H. Crosthwait saddler, Spring twp.
Fred Robb, farmer, Liberty, twp.
George Hodellar, laborer, Burnside twp.
Henry F Bartley, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Calvin Wieland, coachmaker, Harris twp.
Clayton Brown, Jr., merchant, Bellefonte.
George Ream, farmer, Gregg twp.
D. P. Shirey, farmer, Union twp.
Daniel Royer, farmer, Miles.
Reuben Crone, chairmaker, Worth twp.
John Confer, clerk, Milesburg borough.
John J Orndorf, farmer, Haines twp.
Joel King, farmer Marion twp,
Charles Whitehill, laborer, College twp.
Elias Breon, carpenter, Spring twp.
Wm H Hartman, machinist, Millheim.
S M McMurtrie, brickmaker, Spring twp.
H C Meese, teacher, Benner, twp.
Morris Furey, farmer, Spring twp.
John Hagan, sawyer, Howard.
Sinclair Batchelor, drayman, Rush twp.
J E Royer, clerk, Potter twp.
Thomas McGowen, agent, Snow Shoe.
Amos Tyson, farmer Ferguson twp.
Andrew Lytle, farmer, College twp.
George E Mensch, laborer, Millheim.
Clement Dale, teacher, College twp.
Daniel Harte, laborer, Marion twp.
Richard O'Neal, laborer, Rush.
Charles Loraine, clerk, Philipsburg.
Vinton Beckwith, farmer, Taylor twp.
Charles Richards, jeweler, Bellefonte.
William Homan, carpenter, College twp.
Chas. F. Cook, book keeper, Bellefonte.
Calvin Meyer, farmer, College township.
Albert Hoy, gentleman, College "
J. N. Hall, farmer, Howard "
John Korman, laborer, Haines "
James C. Boal, justice, Centre Hall.
John Breon, farmer, Millheim.
Thos. M. Adams, farmer, Boggs township.
Allen Brickley, farmer, Curtin township.
Thomas M. Weaver, farmer, Spring twp.
Charles Kennedy, laborer, Rush twp.
Douglas Waugh, laborer, Philipsburg.
Wilson Heaton, laborer, Boggs township.
Jas. M. Hartswick, teacher, Ferguson twp.
William Wasson, farmer, Patton twp.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Issac Beher, farmer, Half Moon.
A. F. Markle, butcher, College twp.
Augustus Newman, merchant, Milesburg.
John C. Marks, laborer, Taylor twp.
Geo. Blowerss, farmer, Snow Shoe.
A. Y. Casanova, gentleman, Philipsburg.
H. D. Stowers, farmer, Walker twp.
Wm. Brackbill, furniture dealer Bellefonte.
Lemuel Bierly, musician, Boggs township.
J. H. Lutz, laborer, Spring twp.
Geo W. Gray, forgeman, Milesburg.
Orrie Miller, plasterer, Bellefonte.
Christian Buck, mill owner, Unionville.
Thomas Hazel, laborer, Walker twp.
Thos. A. Fye, laborer, Snow Shoe.
S. M. Buck, machinist, Bellefonte.
George Schoff, clerk, Bellefonte.
William Shope, laborer, Milesburg.
Scott Holter, teacher, Liberty twp.
Samuel Baisor, laborer, Patton township.
John Hunter, laborer, Liberty "
Ira Barger, carpenter, Gregg "
Jacob Baum, farmer, Penn "
W. H. Winkleblech, carpenter, Miles twp.
J. A. Kline, farmer, Ferguson twp.
Thomas Miles, roller, Milesburg.
Philip Leitzell, butcher, Millheim.
James Durst, farmer, Potter twp.
William Hutton, laborer, Rush township.
James Duck, farmer, Gregg "
Samuel Parker, blacksmith, Philipsburg.
Emanuel Peters, farmer College twp.
Rush Larimer, grocer, Bellefonte.
Oscar Holt, farmer, Burnside township.
James Noll, laborer, Milesburg.

Since dollars are coined out of 60 cents' worth of silver, it is no wonder that counterfeiters have turned honest and are getting out dollars containing the same amount of silver as the genuine, and undistinguishable from the mint issue. In former times when a silver dollar was worth 100 cents, counterfeiters had to use baser metals, which soon led to their detection. But when the government itself gives a fictitious value to its coinage, who is there to deprecate the acts of individuals who issue a dollar of the same value as the government.—Scientific American.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

{SEAL}

A. W. GLEASON
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

The last report of the grand secretary of the I. O. O. F. shows that during the past year in Pennsylvania nearly 5,000 members have been added to this secret order, making the present membership over 106,000. In Pennsylvania alone there are 1,063 working lodges, showing that this state is leading in the work.

Ripans Tabules: one gives relief.

It Tastes Good

One reason why *Scott's Emulsion* of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda has had such a large sale is because it is "Almost as palatable as milk;" but the best reason is that its curative properties are unequalled. It cures the cough, supplies the waste of tissues, produces flesh and builds up the entire system.

Scott's Emulsion **cures Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Scrofula, and all Anaemic and Wasting Diseases. Prevents wasting in children. Almost as palatable as milk. Get only the genuine.** Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Scott's Emulsion

"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSEFUL OF SHAME." CLEAN HOUSE WITH

SAPOLIO

THE WORST COLDS GRIPPE BRONCHITIS AND MALARIA ARE QUICKLY CURED PNEUMONIA AND CONSUMPTION POSITIVELY PREVENTED BY USING WOODMAN'S SPECIFIC NO. 4 FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS PRICE 25 CENTS.

Woodman's Specific No. 4 is a scien tific combination of vegetable products. Perfectly harmless, but will cure a cold in a few hours. They are little, tiny pills, easy to take, pleasant to the taste and can be carried in the vest pocket. 25 doses for 25 cts.

To verify the truthfulness of ourstatement, it costs but a trifle. One trial will convince you.

WOODMAN DRUG CO.,
ROXBURY, MASS.

CAUTION.

Ask for Woodman's Specific No. 4. If your druggist does not keep it, and will not get it for you, send us 25 cts., and we will send it to you postpaid. 6-3m

HOW TO AVOID SPRING FEVER.

Spring Fever, or that "tired" feeling, is occassioned by an excess of heat in the human body. The diet necessary to maintain animal heat during winter, is no longer necessary during the warm months of spring and summer, and a change is not only beneficial but necessary. To avoid any unpleasant results, and to keep up vitality the system should be stimulated by the use of a little pure whiskey. Physicians throughout the country unite in prescribing and recommending the whiskies bottled by Max Klein, on account of their purity and general excellence, and the known reliability of his Silver Age, Duquesne and Bear Creek recommend them to all. Send for catalogue of all kinds of liquors, mailed free, to

MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.
S Shloss agent
Williamsport Pa

Royal Cortissoz, art critic of the New York Tribune, will contribute to the July Century an article on "Color in the Court of Honor at the Fair." The illustrations include engravings of the decorations of the principal domes in the Manufactures Building. To make these pictures, cameras were set on the floor pointing directly upward. From photographs so obtained enlargements were made which the artists touched up, as the effect of light and shade had not been properly reproduced at such a distance. From these touched-up enlargements, the Century's illustrations were engraved. The decorations of the domes are by Blashfield, Beckwith, Kenyon, Cox, Alden Weir, Shirlaw Simmons, Robert Reid and Reinhart.

The Peensylvania railroad company offers its main office on South Fourth street, Philadelphia, for the Government's new mint at its assessed valuation $510,000. And yet some people insist that corporations have no souls. If these people owned the ground they would ask the Government three times its assessed value.

P. R. R'S SUMMER TOURS.

July 11th and 25th, August 8th and 22d are the dates selected for this series of personally conducted tours to the North, Watkins Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, and Saratoga are among the many attaactive places to be visited.

The rate of $90 applies from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations, and correspondingly low rates from other points. This rate includes every item of necessary expense during the entire time of fourteen days spent on the trips, and is remarkably low considering the large territory covered and the luxurious entertainment afforded at the different places.

For detailed information address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia, or apply to nearest Passenger or Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

USE DANA'S SARSAPARILLA, ITS "THE KIND THAT CURES."

Ripans Tabules: a family remedy.

It never fails to cure—MANNERS double extract SARSAPARILLA. 50c. everywhere

Bellefonte Republican,

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.
Corespondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

Local Department.

—You can get anything in the grocery line at the Eureka Grocery, and cheap, too. Just try them.

—Last Tuesday morning Mrs. George Bottorf, of State College, who has been ill for some time, was taken to the hospital at Warren, Pa.

—For people who live in the west part of Bellefonte, where there is no dry good's store, the Eureka for accommodation has a full stock of thread, so that you can buy thread without going up town.

—Come to the Eureka Grocery, High street, for your groceries. Everybody goes there; their business has doubled within the last month, and why? Because they sell the best class of goods at low prices.

—A lot of Hungarians at work on the new railroad near Hecla got into a fight last week and were arrested and brought to Bellefonte on Thursday. A Bellefonte policeman made the arrests. They were fined twenty dollars and let go.

—The windows for the new Lutheran church, corner of Linn and Allegheny streets, have arrived and are being put in; they are very handsome. The ladies of the congregation are hard at work making the carpet for the Sunday school room.

—The Christian Endeavor society, of Lemont, will hold a literary entertainment in the Presbyterian church to-morrow (Friday) evening, June 30. Prof. Hamilton will lecture on his trip to California. Prof. Gill will give readings. There will also be some fine music. Admission, 10 cents.

—The organ concert at the St. John's Episcopal church last Thursday evening was a grand affair. Everything passed off to the satisfaction of all. The organ is a fine instrument and the handsomest in the county. It was presented to the church by W. Fred Reynolds, in memory of his uncle, the late major W. F. Reynolds. It is a beautiful ornament to the church and a handsome tribute to the memory of one of its most devoted members.

—Carpenters and brick layers are at work on the new building being built by James Harris on Water street. William Wolf has the contract for doing the brick work and he is a hustler and don't you forget it. The bricks are furnished by that old hand at the business of making brick, Frank Wallace, of Milesburg. Mr. Wallace says he is now back where he started thirty years ago. He makes good brick. The carpenter work is under the direction of Steele Hunter.

—Monday's *Gazette* says that the combined ages of James H. Rankin, Perry Steele and John Curtin, is "311 years which makes an average of over 113 years." Will some fellow figure out how this can be? According to our arithmetic three times 113 would be 339; then again we did not know that either of these gentlemen were over one hundred years old, and no doubt they will be surprised to learn that they have rounded up more than a century of life in this wicked world.

—Mrs. Benjamin Hunter, who lives about five miles from Bellefonte on the Buffalo Run road, was taken seriously ill last Monday evening. Her son Robert, the commissioner's clerk, and Dr. George F. Harris went immediately to see her. Everything possible was done for her relief and a slight improvement was noticed. She has been in feeble health for the last three months, but it was not considered that she was in any danger. She is the widow of Benjamin Hunter, a former member of the legislature from this county, and one of its most respected citizens.

PERSONAL PENCILINGS.

Harry Otto, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Otto, is visiting relatives in Bedford county.

Miss Laura Haworth, of Philipsburg, is visiting her friend Miss Elsie Bell on Washington Avenue, Tyrone.

Dr. Haffer, the dentist, has gone away on a vacation to Mountain Lake Park. He has left Dr. Hess to attend to his office.

Alva Grow, formerly a local editor on this paper but now Register and Recorder of Clinton county, was in town last Monday.

Mr. E. R. Chambers started last Friday for Wilmington, Delaware, to attend the funeral of his uncle, William G. Pennypacker.

Miss Mame Sourbeck, who has been away at school in Philadelphia for some months past, returned home last Saturday evening.

Miss Katie Jones, a compositor in this office, departed last Tuesday for a visit among her relatives at Harrisburg, York and Lancaster. She will be away about a week.

Mrs. S. M. Buck, of Howard street, last Thursday afternoon presented her husband with a beautiful pair of twin girls. The mother and children are doing well and Mr. Buck is as happy as a lark.

Do you read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla? They are thoroughly reliable and worthy your confidence.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATE EXCURSIONS TO THE ATLANTIC COAST VIA PENNA. RAILROAD.

On July 13th next the first of a limited summer series of seashore excursions will be run. The remarkably low rate of $10.00 for the round trip will be charged from Pittsburg, with proportionate rates from other points, and a choice of destinations will be allowed, whether Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City, or Ocean City.

These tickets will be valid for return passage for twelve days, thus affording ample time for either a limited trip or a restful fortnight by the sea. Many marked improvements have been made during the past year at these coast resorts in the way of increased facilities and means of pleasure for the visitor.

These rates apply on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30, 7.00, and 8.10 P. M., or on the above-mentioned date. The special train will be run on the following schedule, and the tickets will be sold at the rates quoted:—

	Rate	Train Leaves,
Altoona	$8 00	12.55 P. M.
Hollidaysburg	8 00	11.05 A. M.
Bellwood	8 00	1.06 P. M.
Clearfield	8 90	9.36 A. M.
Philipsburg	8 35	10.27 "
Osceola	8 25	10.40 "
Bellefonte	8 65	10.28 "
Tyrone	7 65	1.18 P. M.
Bedford	8 50	9.50 A. M.
Huntingdon	7 10	1.48 P. M.
Mt. Union	6 75	2.08 "
McVeyton	6 50	2.28 "
Lewistown Junction	6 00	2.45 "
Mifflin	5 65	3.05 "
Philadelphia.....Ar.	.....	7,16 "

For detailed information address or apply to Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg.

DEATH OF MRS. SAMUEL T. GRAY.

Last Sunday morning at eleven o'clock Mrs. Samuel T. Gray, of Half Moon township, joined "the innumerable hosts that move to the bosom of the earth." Although she had been in feeble health for some weeks, yet to her friends and the loved ones that were gathered about her in her last moments her death came with a suddenness as painful as when our friends are stricken down in the bloom of health. She had a stroke of apoplexy about a month ago but to the partial eyes of those who loved her it was thought she was improving. She had recovered so she was able to walk about. She was taken worse on Saturday but even her physician did not think that death was near, although he was not able to give full relief. On Sunday she passed over the river of life. The sad intelligence was immediately sent to Bellefonte and was a great surprise to her many friends here. She was born at Warriors Mark, Huntingdon county, was a daughter of Edward Hutchinson, one of the leading citizens of that county; in the year 1841 she was married to Samuel T. Gray. The fruit of this union was eight children, three of whom are now living, viz., W. E. Gray, of Bellefonte; Misses Annie and Nora, who live at home. She was an earnest christian lady, a member of the Methodist church, a faithful worker in the Lord's vineyard. Kind-hearted, affectionate, a faithful wife and mother, a good neighbor, loved by all, her death is mourned by all. The funeral was held Monday evening at five o'clock, Rev. Wharton of the Methodist church officiating. A number of friends from Bellefonte were present to pay the last tribute of respect to one who had fought life's battle well and dying left behind her "footprints on the sands of time."

AGED, BUT HEARTY.

Benjamin Conley, one of the heirs to one of the French spoiliation claims, and who has prosecuted his claim against the government for many years, and who is now eighty years old, walked from his home about four miles from here to this place last Friday. He transacted his business and returned. This is very good walking for a man of his age. If the government was as good at paying its debt to him, he would have had his money long age. It is strange how governments can violate, with impunity, such claims. They did not, and we never learned that they ever did, deny their obligation to pay, yet they do not pay. The men who should have received this money are dead years ago and their heirs are old men and yet the government retains the money. These claims were for ships belonging to our people that were destroyed by French privateers. Our government compelled the French to pay, and the money was paid into the United States treasury and there it is to-day. It requires a special act of congress to get it out. A law was passed some time ago to pay these claims, but no money was appropriated for that purpose, and so they still are not paid. Mr. Conley is poor and this money would do him some good now, but there seems to be little chance that they will be paid during his life time, if ever.

—"Republican papers are making a big fuss because Secretary Carlisle has called for the resignation of M. J. Bunnel, chief of a division in the third auditor's office, whose chief offense seems to have been that he lost both feet in the war. These same papers surely know that there are just as many Democrats crippled from the same cause as Mr. Bunnel who must have places. 'To the victors belong the spoils.'"

We copy the above from the Bellefonte *Watchman*. While we cannot deny that there are many democrats who lost both feet in the war, yet our neighbor forgot to mention the fact that those democrats were fighting on the other side, doing all they could to destroy the union that Mr. Bunnell got crippled in an effort to save.

—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column headed "Judg ments for Sale."

This adverti sement will be read with interest because of its novelty. On examination of one of these claims we find it against no less a personage than that of T. Frank Adams, one of Centre County's Commissioners, who, it appears purchased some salt during his campaign of 1890. We call to mind the fact that the circumstances surrounding Mr. Ada s's campaign were somewhat tainted, which made it necessary for him to secure some republican salt to enable him to purify some of the political atmosphere surrounding him. This salt was furnished him in good faith by a republican at a very low price, and notwithstanding his triumphant election he has steadily refused to pay for the salt. It is a common saying "that a man is not worth his salt." If in this instance the man, as an individual, is not worth his salt, is it not fair to assume that the same man in his official capacity is not worth his salt. As Mr. Adams is a candidate for re-election at the ensuing election, is it not high time that the people should know that he is not worth his salt; and as people generally refuse to employ a man in a private capacity, who is not worth his salt, ought they not to stop and consider before they vote and elect a man to a public capacity, who is not worth his salt?

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

At a regular meeting of Lemont Lodge No. 717 I. O. O. F., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, God, in His allwise providence, has seen fit to remove from our midst so suddenly our worthy brother, Frank Resides, and

WHEREAS, Brother Resides, by his honesty and strict integrity during life had won the esteem and respect of all who knew him, and

WHEREAS, By his death we sincerely believe that his family, now consisting of a widow and six orphan children, has sustained an irreparable loss, Brother Resides being a kind and indulgent husband and father and of a very generous disposition, and this Lodge losing a strong supporter of the principle of our order, be it therefore

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the divine will of Him who doeth all things well and whose ways are not our ways, we deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends in this their hour of great affliction, and that we beseech a great and merciful Father to light en the burden which they are called upon to bear, Be it further

Resolved, That we drape our chamber for the period of sixty days and wear the usual badge of mourning, and that a copy of our departed brother and be published in one or more of our county papers.

I. J. DREESE,
G. R. ROAN,
W. E. GEOW. } Com.

WHAT SHALL WE DRINK.

When the rays of old Sol are boiling down at a ninety degree rate, the air like the breath of a furnace and everything hot dry and dusty, the natural desire of the average human is to drink. But, what to drink? there's the question.

The serious effect of an over indulgence in ice water is well known. The thousand and one cheap gassy beverages are known to be more or less injurious to the health, while the mineral waters of known purity and healthfulness are a luxury beyond the reach of but few. What shall we drink?

A beverage to meet the requirements, must, first of all, be absolutely pure and non-alcoholic. It should possess a medicinal element to counteract the effects of the heat and keep the blood pure and the stomach healthful. In order to be palatable and refreshing, it should be sparkling and effervescent. Last but not least, it must be economical and within the reach of all. A beverage that fully meets all of the above requirements and one that is entitled to more than passing mention is Hires' Rootbeer, manufactured by the Chas E. Hires Co, of Philadelphia. This preparation has been analyzed by the highest authorities and pronounced by them to be free from any deleterious substance and absolutely non-alcoholic; while all physicians acknowledge its health giving qualities. It has a delicious, appetizing flavor, is full of snap, sparkle and effervescence, and is without a peer as a refreshment.

A package, costing 25 cents at the grocer's or druggist's will make five gallons of this great temperance drink. Truly it answers the question—What shall we drink. There are many substitutes and imitations of Hires' Rootbeer offered for sale which should be carefully avoided.

NO PAPER NEXT WEEK.

Next week occurring the Fourth of July no paper will be issued from this office as is the usual custom, the employees desiring the week in which to properly celebrate. The office, however, will be kept open for job work and to receive money, and we hope our friends will accommodate us with an abundance of the latter. On July 13th the REPUBLICAN will again visit its many readers.

—The Lock Haven *Democrat* says that William Quick, of Milesburg, stopped in this city to-day on his way home from Potter county, where he had been employed in the bark woods. Last Monday he met with an accident by cutting himself on the instep of the right foot, severing two arteries. He is still very lame, being compelled to walk with crutches.

ST. SOHN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The commencement exercises of St. John's Parochial school at Garman's opera house last Thursday evening were largely attended. The doors opened at half-past six. The stage was beautifully decorated with flowers; the whole school was on the stage. The program was a long one and was very interesting, consisting of songs, recitations, and on opera in four acts, entitled, "The Tyrolean Queen," which was rendered in a masterly manner. The whole enterta inment was first class and showed the careful and excellent training that the children have had in this school. The Sisters have certainly shown that they have done careful and effective work. Rev. Father McArdle announced the following honors and prizes:

Gold medal awarded to Miss Mary Ceader for proficiency in music.

Gold medal awarded to Miss L. McMullen for excellence in deportment.

The following young ladies deserve honorable mention: Misses M. Gilmore and M. McClain.

Gold medal awarded to Miss M. Ceader for proficiency in study.

The following deserve honorable mention: Master T. Hamilton, Misses Lulu McMullen, M. Gilmour, L. Armor, A. Fox, G. Armor, M. McClain.

SILVER WAVE KISS RINGS.

Premiums awarded to Miss M. Gilmour, Master T. Hamilton, Miss McClain for general excellency.

Premiums awarded to Misses Ellie Murray, Carrie Kelley, Bessie Gilmour, Master Charles Gilmour, Misses Mary Woods, Ellie Utz, Master Kohlbecker, Michael Deskon, Misses Henrietta Pacini Master Michael Disken, Frank Shaughenessy, Miss Christina Curry Master Harry Saylor, Misses Mary Brown, Helen Ceader, Katie Brown, Annie Conroy.

UNIONVILLE ITEMS.

The clover crop in this locality is good. Timothy is short but the late rains have greatly improved it.

The wheat is good and begining to take a golden hue. Cherries are getting ripe and will be in abundance.

C. & D. Buck are having an engine attached to their grist mill, and also getting ready to put in a new dam across Bald Eagle Creek to hold water for use at the mill, so they will be prepared for both wet and dry weather.

Wm. P. Fisher is putting an addition to his vinegar house to accommodate the increase in his manufacture of vinegar.

A. J. Griest is visiting in various parts of the county to learn how many political friends he has.

brother of our merchant, T. E. Griest, was recently married in the West and he and his bride are now visiting friends in this locality, will soon circulate among his old friends in Adams Co., this state.

A protracted meeting has been kept up for some days here in the Baptist church, and one convert, Miss Mettie Lucas, was baptised on Monday.

Misses Annie and Mamie Rich, daughters of Dr. Reuben Rich, of Millville, Columbia Co., are visiting friends in this place. They are bright young ladies.

Ed. Griest is looking particularly pleasant now, he is papa. It is a name sake of A. J. Griest, who is now Grandpa.

JAMES ECKENROTH'S HOUSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Last week Wednesday night the house occupied by James Eckenroth, on a farm belonging to Mrs. E. W. Hale, a short distance east of Bellefonte, was struck by lightning and quite seriously damaged, but fortunately none of the immates were hurt. It was about half-past ten; all the family had retired and were in sweet repose, when a crash came and woke them suddenly. At first it seemed as though the house was being torn assunder, as indeed, in a great measure, it was. The chimney was torn down, the cornice torn off, weather boarding torn off and split to pieces, plastering torn off and thrown over some of the beds; in the kitchen the stove covers were thrown off and cooking utensils knocked about in a wonderful way. Two dogs under this part of the house were killed. Outside the pump was torn in pieces and the board walk thrown at some distance and with all this, although badly frightened, no person in the house was hurt, which is fortunate. They may thank the lightning for treating them with proper consideration. We are glad they escaped so fortunately.

MARRIAGE AT PORT MATILDA.

Last week Wednesday Mr. Joseph E. McKelvey, of Altoona, a son of John McKelvey, of Martha Furnace, was united in marriage to Edith L. Jones, of Port Matilda, a daughter of Mr. E. R. Jones, the ceremony was performed in the Presbyterian church of that place, at half-past five o'clock in the evening in the presence of a large assembly of guests. Rev. George Elliott, of Bellefonte, officiated. Bertha Woodring, Grace Jackson, Candace Woodring, Annie Eastman, Mamie Wyning and Mamie Woodring acted as maids of honor. Miss Elverda Woodring presided at the organ. An elegant supper was furnished at the home of the bride before going to the church. Many beautiful and costly presents were presented to the married couple.

Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey started on the evening train for an extended bridal tour with the best wishes of their many friends for a pleasant journey.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A NEW BANK BUILDING AT TYRONE.

W. V. Hughes, well know to many people in this county and formerly a resident of Bellefonte, has the contract to build a fine new bank building at Tyrone, and Robert Cole the celebrated architect of Bellefonte, is the man who made the plans. The following account of this beautiful building we take from the Tyrone *Herald* of last Tuesday:

The building committee of the Blair County Banking company, Chairman S. S. Blair, President S. C. Stewart and Cashier R. A. McCoy, met this morning and after having carefully considered all the bids for the erection of their new building at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Tenth street, awarded the contract to Hoover, Hughes & Co., who are to commence work upon it at once and complete the building in four months. W. V. Hughes, of this firm, was in Tyrone this morning, and upon the award being made, he left on the first train east to secure the first needed material for the beginning of operations. The building will be put under way with all possible speed and the reputation of the contractors is sufficient assurance that there will be no delay in its completion.

The new banking house will occupy the entire lot, fronting fifty-five feet on Pennsylvania avenue and extending sixty-two feet down Tenth street, one of the best business locations in the town. From a study of the plans drawn by Architect Robert Cole, of Bellefonte, it is seen at once that the building will be both substantial and ornamental, making an excellent home for the Blair County Banking company and as well providing Tyrone with another structure that will not be excelled, if equalled, by any other block in the town in architectural beauty.

Surmounting the heavy stone foundation wall, the structure will be built of brick with Ohio trimmings. The wall will be of eighteen-inch thickness, giving a solidity to the building. The roof will be of slate. Mansard in style, with several fine others and providing an ideal place for a town clock. The will be three full stories and a basement, the latter containing two store-rooms fronting on Tenth street.

The Blair County Banking company will occupy the corner, with 25 feet frontage on Pennsylvania avenue, and utilizing the entire 62 feet of depth along Tenth street. The counting room, which will be entered from either side of the corner, will be 25x37 in size, around which will extend a counter with three tellers' windows. This room will be handsomely finished in oak. The directors' room will be 17x22 in size and well adapted to its use. The janitor's room in rear of the vault will be 7x14 feet in size. The vault will be strongly, conveniently and commodiously built and will have inside dimensions of 7x10 feet.

Fronting on Pennsylvania avenue south of the banking rooms, will be a large store room, 20x60, with handsome glass front and skylight in rear. The entrance to the second floor will also be from the avenue between the bank and store. The second floor will contain six spacious offices, two 24x20 feet, one 13x16, two 18x19, and one 18x21½. The third floor is arranged for a large hall, size 41x53 feet, with an ante room 12x15 feet.

Whithin the closing months of this year, therefore, Tyrone will have another substantial and ornamental structure to which our citizens may point with pride. The Blair County Banking company will next year complete a full score years of prosperous existence, as one of the very stauncheest banking institutes of the state and the company are to be congratulated that their twentieth anniversary will find them pleasantly stuated in one of the most admirably arranged banking houses in Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF CHARLES WOOD.

Charles, the only son of William Wood, aged 16 years, 3 months and 16 days, died at Milesburg on the 15th of present month. Rev. George Warren, of the M. E. church officiated at his funeral, and the boys of his Sunday school marched in the procession to the grave. The pall bearers were selected from his mates in the Sunday school, viz., Merrit Adams, Fenrando Clark, Alvin Smith, Harry Essington, Eddie Grove and Charlie Gubb. The floral tributes were beautiful and abundant. Interment was made at the cemetery at Curtins.

—The 5th Regiment, National Guard of Pa., will go into camp this year at the foot of the Allegheny Mountains, between Altoona and Hollidaysburg. The ground is said to be best possible for the purpose. Capt. S. H. Williams of Bellefonte, regimental quartermaster, was in Altoona last Friday making arrangements to supply the soldiers boys with something to eat during the encampment.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST RESIDENT OF TYRONE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Burley, the oldest resident of Tyrone died last Tuesday afternoon at about four o'clock. She was born January 4th 1800. Her age was 93 years five months and 23 days. Her death was due to no organic ailment the system was just worn out. She was born on a farm in Penns valley this county and was the second of the thirteen children of John and Margret Tate, only one of whom are now living viz. Mrs. Hannah W. Agees, of Altoona who was the youngest of the family and is now 73 years old. She married William Burley, of Bedford county in 1828 and removed with her husband to Tyrone, in 1851, being one of the first families to locate there as that was the year the town of Tyrone was started Mr. Burely was freight agent at that station which position he held until his death which occurred January 7th 1862. Mrs. Burely was an earnest Methodist to which church she has belonged for about sixty years she belonged to the little band that first started at M, E. church at Tyrone, the first sermon and the first prayer meeting was held in the dinning room of her house now nearly 42 years ago. Her mother lived to be 98 years old. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. R. H. Gilbert, at the first M. E. church at half past two to-day (Thursday) she was buried in Tyrone cemetery.

JUDGMENTS FOR SALE.

McCalmont & Co.
Vs. T. Frank Adams.

Judgment Squire Linns's docket	$2.38
Costs	$1.12
	$3.50

Interest from Sept. 15th, 1892.

The above claim is for salt purchased by Mr. Adams when he was a candidate for County Commissioner in Centre County, Pa. during the year 1890. We offer this judgment for sale, and if not sold before, it will be offered at Public sale at the Court House at 12 o'clock noon on the 8th day of August 1893.

McCalmont & Co.

Judgment Squire Linn's Docket	$13.62
Costs	$ 1.12
	$14.74

Interest from Oct. 1st, 1892.

The above claim is for coal purchased by Mr. Bair for which he refuses to pay; notwithstanding he is a letter carrier at the Bellefonte Post Office and earning about $850.00 per year.

We offer this Judgment for sale, and if not sold before, it will be offered at Public Auction at the Court House in Bellefonte, Pa. at 12 o'clock noon on the day of the Republican County Convention in August, 1893. vol24-no26-4t

TWO NEW NOVELS.

Robert Bonner's Sons, New York, have lately published two new books from the pen of that charming writer, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, entitled, "Em," and "Em's Husband," a sequel to "Em." The flow of the story is unique in its originality, strong in plot and intensely interesting from start to finish. The story, beautifully told, is of the great trust of a loving girl of sixteen; an apparent great wrong committed, followed by seventeen years of heartache and suffering; during this period the story is a correct sketch of a self-sacrificing young girl, until the climax comes when all the loved ones are united in one happy family. You should read it. Price, bound in cloth, $1; in paper, 50 cents.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce the name of Andrew Lytle, of College township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican county convention.

Bellefonte Markets.

Red Wheat, per bushel	$ 70
Mixed wheat per bushel	68
Buckwheat, new, per bushel	40
Rye per bushel	60
Corn (shelled)	50
Corn (ears)	45
Oats	45
Barley	48
Cloverseed, fair to good	$ 40
do prime and extra prime	9.00
do choice	9.60
Flour, retail, per barrel	5.00
Flour, wholesale	4 40
Hay choice mixed, per ton	10 00
" prime timothy " "	11.00
" choice " " "	12.00

Provision Markets.

Corrected weekly by Eureka Grocery.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Green apples, per bushel	80
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Dried Currants, per pound	10
New Raisins, per pound	10 — 13
Beans, per quart	10
Fresh Butter, per pound	25
Cheese, per pound	16
Country Hams, per pound	15
Hams, sugar cured	18
Shoulders	17
Breakfast Bacon	17
Country Bacon	16
Lard, leaf, per pound	16
Lard, country, per pound	12
Eggs, per dozen	15
Potatoes, per bushel	85
Dried Beef	25
Canned Beef, 2 pound can	25
Country Side, per pound	10
Canned Tomatoes, per can	12—15
Canned Corn, per can	13¼—18
Lemons, per dozen	30
Oranges, per dozen	40—50
Dried sweet Corn, per pound	10
Apple Butter, per gallon	5
Roller Flour, per sack	1 25